

# THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & CO., LIMITED, 104 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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# THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1893.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-fifth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1893.

Number of  
the Insane.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It appears from this statement that of the 13,058 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 2034 were maintained from private sources, 10,969 by parochial rates, and 55 at the expense of the State.

In our thirty-second Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lxi). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Detailed  
Retrospect not  
given in this  
Report.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1893.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1893.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums,	3585	3903	7488	772	844	1616	2813	3059	5872
„ Private Asylums,	53	104	157	53	104	157	..	..	..
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> , Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences,	731	839	1570	..	..	..	731	839	1570
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences,	435	441	876	..	..	..	435	441	876
„ Private Dwellings,	1033	1601	2634	37	78	115	996	1523	2519
	5337	6888	12725	862	1026	1888	4975	5862	10837
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison,	40	15	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Training Schools,	183	95	278	84	62	146	99	33	132
TOTALS,	6060	6998	13058	946	1088	2034	5074	5895	10969



## II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
Year 1892.

## CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered* \* lunatics at 1st January 1893, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1892.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 77 private patients and an increase of 64 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 6 private patients. No pauper patient in Scotland is provided for in a private asylum.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 46 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 1 pauper patient.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 10 private patients and an increase of 84 pauper patients.

Tables I., II. and III. (Appendix A) show the number of patients, the manner of their disposal, and their proportion to population and pauperism at 1st January 1893, as compared with previous years.

The general results during 1892, as compared with 1891, are, as regards registered lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 256, of whom 61 were private patients, and 195 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 256, the increased number in establishments was 182, and in private dwellings 74. (3) Of the increased number of 182 in establishments, 71 were private patients and 111 were pauper patients.† As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1886–90 was 35, and of pauper patients 123, the increase in the number of private patients in establishments during the last year has been above, and that of the pauper patients below, the average annual increase of the five years 1886–90. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1892:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was a decrease of 2 inmates.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was an increase of 1 in the number of private inmates, and of 4 in the number of pauper inmates.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and are not included in this statement. They are not regarded as registered lunatics.

† These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1892.

## PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Patients in  
Establish-  
ments..

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

### a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) Direct  
Admissions.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 530, being 43 less than during the preceding year, and being 53 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2404, being 51 more than the number during the preceding year, and 342 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885-89.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1892 was 405, which is 21 above the number transferred during the preceding year, and 19 below the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which



they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 61 instances by Sheriffs, and in 344 by the Board.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1892.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	16	14	58	58	2	...	...	...	10	13	44	67	32	250
Private Asylums, . . .	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	23	34	...	...	...	...	9	8	3	1	...	78
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
TOTALS, . . . . .	18	21	102	106	3	...	...	...	19	21	47	68	42	363

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1892 was 73. The average number admitted for the ten years 1883-92 was 67. The number resident at 1st January 1893 was 56.

We have for some years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

The increasing extent to which this provision of the law is being taken advantage of, and the greater variety of cases admitted under it, suggested to us the advisability of issuing in 1891 a circular to superintendents of asylums, reminding them of the statutory provi-

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1892.

sions as to the mental condition of persons who may legally be received or retained as voluntary patients.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

## b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Recovered.

### (1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

There were 204 private patients discharged recovered during 1892, which is 22 below the number for the preceding year, but 18 above the average for the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1112, which is 153 above the number for the preceding year, and 183 above the average for the five years 1885-89. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1890, 91 and 92, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.			
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	39	38	35	41
„ Private Asylums, . . .	34	35	28	44
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	42	46	42	43
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	6	11	13	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments, before these percentages can be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

### (2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, ex-



cluding transfers, during 1892, was 124, which is 32 below the number for 1891, and 14 below the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 447. This is 32 above the number for 1891, and 10 above the average for the five years 1885-89.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1892.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Persons  
Unrecovered.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1892:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1892.			
	Private.	Pauper		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends, . . . . .	114	...	...	114
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . .	...	196	147	343
„ Escape, . . . . .	1	1	12	14
„ Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation, . . . . .	4	39	2	45
„ Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Warrant of Sheriff or other authority, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries, . . . . .	...	...	50	50
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . . .	1	...	...	1
„ Defective admission papers, . . . .	...	...	...	...
„ Being sent to Ireland for enquiry by Lord Chancellor, who refused to grant sanction for the patient's return, . . . . .	1	...	...	1
Totals, . . . . .	124	236	211	571

#### C. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1892 was 121, which is 31 less than in 1891, and 20 more than the average of the five years 1885-89. The number of pauper patients who died was 745, which is 31 less than in 1891, and 154 above the average of the five years 1885-89.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1890, 91-92, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885-89:—

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1892.

Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.			
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Private Patients, . . . . .	6.6	8.4	9.0	7.0
Pauper Patients, . . . . .	8.1	8.1	9.6	9.0

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1890, 91-92, and for the quinquenniad 1885-89, is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.			
	1885-89.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Royal and District Asylums, . . . . .	7.8	8.5	9.5	9.0
Private Asylums, . . . . .	8.0	7.8	5.1	7.5
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	8.9	8.9	12.7	8.4
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	5.5	4.0	4.4	6.1

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylum for the thirty-five years, 1858-92.

The proportion of deaths in 1890 in Royal and District Asylums, tabulated under "thoracic affections," and "fever, &c." was 34 per 1000 patients resident. This proportion in 1891 was 46, and in 1892, 39. The increased death-rate in 1891, from diseases falling under these heads, seems to have been due to the effects of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed extensively in Scotland during the year, and which has again expressed itself, though to a lessened degree, in the death-rate under these heads for 1892, as shown in Table XX. of Appendix A.

#### d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1892, 75 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 23 have been finally discharged as recovered, 15 were sent back, 37 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends. In the course of 1892, 106 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 12 have been finally discharged as recovered; 8 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 17 have been returned to asylums; and 69 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1892, has been 3697, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863, . . . . .	109	In 1868, . . . . .	137
" 1864, . . . . .	73	" 1869, . . . . .	149
" 1865, . . . . .	103	" 1870, . . . . .	148
" 1866, . . . . .	102	" 1871, . . . . .	185
" 1867, . . . . .	112	" 1872, . . . . .	181

Removals  
on Probation.



In 1873, . . . . .	145	In 1883, . . . . .	167	Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1892.
„ 1874, . . . . .	118	„ 1884, . . . . .	112	
„ 1875, . . . . .	123	„ 1885, . . . . .	122	Removals on Probation.
„ 1876, . . . . .	120	„ 1886, . . . . .	101	
„ 1877, . . . . .	105	„ 1887, . . . . .	124	
„ 1878, . . . . .	101	„ 1888, . . . . .	127	
„ 1879, . . . . .	113	„ 1889, . . . . .	116	
„ 1880, . . . . .	87	„ 1890, . . . . .	105	
„ 1881, . . . . .	77	„ 1891, . . . . .	137	
„ 1882, . . . . .	192	„ 1892, . . . . .	106	

Of the 3697 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 725 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1892 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	10	Brought forward, . . . . .	104
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	8	Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	15	Barony Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	5	Govan Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	1
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	1
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	33	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	0	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	5	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	9	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Old Machar Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . . . .	3	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Mollendo House Private Asylum, . . . . .	0	Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . . . .	1	St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Westermains Private Asylum, . . . . .	0	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Whitehouse Private Asylum, . . . . .	0		
Carry forward, . . . . .	104	Total, . . . . .	106

In the numbers above given the cases of patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1892.

exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not be inferred, from the figures given above, that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

### III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1893, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Districts or Parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1892. The number of orders granted during the year was 2889.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1892. The number of licences amounted to 29, and they



were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 22 wards for lunatics in poorhouses. Establishments for Lunatics.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII. Results of Treatment in Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1892, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately. Causes of Death in each Establishment.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of resignations or discharges among attendants during 1892 was 631, which is 21 more than the number for the previous year, and 97 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who left their situations voluntarily is 477, which is 7 more than the number for the previous year, and 90 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. In addition to these 477 voluntary resignations, 12 men and 34 women left on account of ill-health, 4 men and 1 woman died during their term of service, and 3 men and 3 women left on account of their services being no longer required. The remainder were returned to us as dismissed for the following reasons:—(a) For drunkenness 10 men and 3 women, (b) for insubordination 5 men and 7 women, (c) for being absent without leave 9 men and 7 women, (d) for incompetence or unsuitableness 5 men and 25 women, (e) for neglect of duty 3 men and 4 women, (f) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 8 men and 2 women, (g) for dishonesty 1 woman, (h) for improprieties of conduct 2 men and 1 woman, (i) for having been found to have been dismissed from other asylums for misconduct 1 man. One man and 3 women absconded. Changes among Attendants.

#### ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1892 was 176. Of these 93 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 52 within a week and 12 after a week; 19 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency, on the authority of which they had been detained. Of the 19 patients not brought back, 1 was removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 14 as relieved, and 1 as not improved. In 3 cases, afterwards referred to when dealing with accidents, the escape resulted in the patient's death. Escapes from Asylums.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.

Escapes from  
Asylums.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1883 to 1892:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1883, . . . .	318	35	3	38
1884, . . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . . .	207	17	4	23
1889, . . . .	190	22	1	20
1890, . . . .	182	19	4	19
1891, . . . .	194	22	7	20
1892, . . . .	176	15	1	18
Totals, . .	2236	201	31	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1892 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 12, being 5 less than in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in  
Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1892 was 114. Of these, 18 ended fatally. In 9 of these cases the death was suicidal, 2 by hanging, 1 by strangulation with the cord of a window blind, 1 (a voluntary boarder) by throwing himself through a window, 1 by escape and cutting throat while at home, 2 by going in front of a passing train. In one of these two cases, the patient was on parole, in the other he darted from his attendants on hearing a train approach and leapt a fence separating the grounds from the railway line. In addition to these, 1 patient who escaped was found killed on a railway line, and 1 who escaped was found drowned. Of the 9 fatal accidents which were not suicidal 2 were due to a fall during an epileptic fit, 4 to asphyxia, caused by turning over in bed during an epileptic fit, 3 to suffocation by impaction of food in the air passages. There were 6 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

In 43 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dis-



location of joints. These were occasioned in 32 cases by falls; in 4 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants; in 2 cases the injury was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 5 cases the causes were not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 23 injuries to the head; 3 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald; and 21 injuries of a quite unimportant character. In addition to these accidents, one attendant sustained fracture of the nasal bone and severe contusion of the eye by being struck with a coal shovel by a patient, and another attendant was bitten and otherwise injured by a patient.

Establishments  
for Lunatics.  
Accidents in  
Asylums.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1868.

Progressive  
History of  
Patients first  
admitted in  
1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-fifth of a second series of such tables:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.						
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-ad- missions.			
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who

Establishment  
for Lunatics.

had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-three years only 299 recoveries, or 23 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-five years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-three years would represent 17 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-three years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 31 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 813 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 3 persons re-admitted during 1892 to which the 3 re-admissions refer, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, 1 three times, and 1 five times. In the 2 cases of recovery in 1892, 1 patient had been re-admitted once, and one five times since 1868, the last re-admission being in 1887 and 1892 respectively. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-five years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last sixteen of the twenty-five years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.



#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

Different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums in occupation and 3 in course of erection.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 16 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Aberdeen  
Royal Asylum  
at Aberdeen.

The arrangements at the main building of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum continue to be such as to make it impossible to afford to patients the treatment which is desirable, but when the separate hospital, which is now in prospect, has been erected, and the proposed structural changes have been carried out in the old building, it is expected that all drawbacks to the satisfactory treatment of the patients will be removed. An outbreak of scarlet fever was prevented from spreading by the immediate removal of the 3 patients affected to the separate house at Clerkseat. The proposed new hospital will provide specially for the isolation of such cases. The Branch Asylum at Daviot is reported to be successfully conducted, and to be proving of great advantage, both as a means of treatment to the patients and a source of saving to the institution. Structural changes on the old house at Daviot have been successfully carried out, and efforts are being made there to obtain a good and abundant water supply. The private department at Elmhill is reported to be admirably managed and to afford excellent accommodation.

Argyll and  
Bute District  
Asylum, Loch-  
gilphead.

The reports on the Argyll and Bute District Asylum record with satisfaction that the growth of its population has been successfully controlled during the year by the steady insistence by the Medical Superintendent on the removal to private care of inmates who had ceased to require residence in an asylum. The dangerous overcrowding of the Cowal dayroom for men is reported to have been to a considerable extent relieved by removing some of the patients to other parts of the house, but the male sick-room accommodation continues to be very defective. Proposed structural changes of an inexpensive character, which would provide such accommodation in a fairly satisfactory manner, have been approved of by the Visiting Commissioners and the Medical Superintendent, but the carrying out of them has been delayed for a time. New water-closet and lavatory accommodation has been provided, and has proved highly satisfactory, and the further extension of such improved accommodation and the provision of a bath-room for the Arran female Division are recommended. The farm held by the asylum on lease is now no longer attached to it, and the patients are therefore restricted to the original site, which, including land occupied by buildings and otherwise not available for cultivation,



only amounts to 50 acres. This is regarded as much too small to afford either sufficient variety of work or sufficient space for exercise to an insane population so large as the population of this asylum, and a hope is expressed that before long a farm may again be acquired. The making of a new road at present supplies most of the out-door work for the men, but there are fewer employed in such work since the farm was given up. The patients are reported to be tidily and comfortably clothed, and all parts of the house were found in excellent order.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

The Ayr District Asylum is reported to be dangerously overcrowded, and steps have been taken by the District Board to provide an enlargement. The staff of attendants is reported to be weak on both sides of the house, but especially on the female side. The asylum is, however, said to be conducted in a kindly spirit, and notwithstanding the difficulties caused by overcrowding, the patients were free from excitement or complaint.

Ayr District  
Asylum, Glen-  
gall, Ayr.

Mr Donaldson has resigned the superintendence of the Banff District Asylum, and has been succeeded by Mr Fowler. In consequence of the occurrence of diphtheria and erysipelas, the District Board has resolved to overhaul thoroughly the drainage and the whole sanitary arrangements of the asylum. The condition of the dayrooms and dormitories was found in all respects satisfactory, and the kindly and efficient treatment of the patients, and their energetic employment in farm work, form excellent features of the new management, as they did of the old.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

The population of the Crichton Royal Institution continues to grow, but this growth is chiefly due to the reception of pauper boarders from parishes in Lanarkshire. None of it is due to an increase of pauper patients from the three southern counties forming the Lunacy District which the asylum serves. This is pointed out in the second entry, which records the remarkable fact that the number of pauper patients in it chargeable to parishes in these counties is lower than it was ten years ago. This cannot be said of any other Lunacy District in Scotland. A prominent feature of the management of this asylum is reported to be the small amount of either mechanical restraint or seclusion resorted to in the treatment of the patients. This, it is said, is not due to the avoidance of such modes of treatment when it would be an advantage to use them, nor does it arise from the use of narcotics. Such modes of treatment are not found to be needed, and the absence of necessity for them is ascribed to the care which is taken to afford outlets for excitement in active out-door occupation and exercise, to the avoidance of irksome discipline, to the extensive use of unlocked doors, and to the absence of all things which are suggestive of confinement. These results are achieved among an insane population which is now largely drawn from Glasgow and other urban centres of Lanarkshire. The First House, which is devoted to the accommodation of private patients, has been beautifully redecorated and refurnished. The Second House, which is chiefly used for the

Crichton Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

accommodation of pauper patients, has been reconstructed on the female side and fulfils its purpose excellently, and a hope is expressed that the reconstruction of the rest of the house will be undertaken at an early date. The four detached houses on the estate afford asylum care to the patients occupying them, combined with the comforts and liberty of private homes. The institution is throughout managed with great ability, and is highly prosperous.

Dundee Royal  
Asylum, Liff,  
Dundee.

The Directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum have acquired an additional farm of 150 acres, making the extent of land attached to the asylum 250 acres in all. The acquisition of this farm is reported on with approval as a step which will be a benefit to the patients in many ways, and is likely to be a pecuniary advantage to the institution. The water supply of the asylum is deficient, and a suggestion is made that the feasibility of obtaining a supply by sinking an artesian well should be considered. Greater tidiness in the clothing of the patients, and especially more variety and brightness in the clothing of the women is recommended. The infrequency of changes among the attendants through resignation is commented on as creditable to the management, and it is recorded with approval that there are now two night attendants on each side of the house.

Edinburgh  
Royal Asylum,  
Morningside,  
Edinburgh.

The administration of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum continues to be most able and successful. Parochial Boards are encouraged and aided in removing all patients who have ceased to need asylum care, and in this way the medical officers are enabled to devote their energies to patients who require special treatment. The careful manner in which the condition and history of each patient is studied, the completeness and excellence of the nursing arrangements, and the great amount of attention given to regimen are highly commended. These facts, together with the completeness of the work which is done in the way of scientific research tending to throw new light upon insanity and its treatment, are regarded as giving the institution an exceptionally medical character. The new asylum at Craighouse is approaching completion, and is likely to prove internally as well fitted for its purpose as it is now seen to be externally a structure of great beauty.

Elgin District  
Asylum, Elgin.

The extensive structural changes for the improvement and enlargement of the Elgin District Asylum are reported to have proved very satisfactory, but the asylum is again more than full on the female side. If the population further increases, another enlargement will therefore require to be undertaken, but the District Board are reminded that this should not be done until it has been seen whether the population cannot be reduced by the removal of patients who no longer require for their proper care the special appliances of an asylum. The patients are well provided for, and the establishment was found throughout in excellent order.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Springfield,  
Cupar.

The erection of the new hospital block of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum is progressing, and a hope is expressed that it will be pushed on as speedily as possible, as the asylum is much over-



crowded and as the difficulties of management are consequently great. A large supply of water of good quality has been obtained by sinking an artesian well. The District Board fully realise the desirability of obtaining additional land, but they have not yet succeeded in acquiring it. Arrangements for the profitable disposal of sewage have been carefully considered, and are to be carried out. The asylum is maintained in excellent order, and the patients are treated with great kindness and medical ability.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum is becoming more and more, and will soon be entirely, an asylum for private patients. In providing excellent accommodation and skilful medical treatment both for wealthy patients and for those unable to pay more than low rates of board, it is performing a most useful public function. Its history is marked by continued progress and improvement. The alterations and extensions which have been undertaken since the occurrence of the recent fire, and which include a detached hospital for the treatment of infectious disease, are reported to be planned with great care and ability. The Directors rent a house at Stirling to give the patients the benefit of a change to summer quarters. The establishment was throughout found in admirable order, and its administration continues to be remarkably able and successful.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported to be conducted with kindness and ability, and the condition of the house and of the patients is in every way satisfactory. At nearly all the tables the men and women sit together at meals, and this arrangement is found not only to be free from objectionable incidents, but to lead to more orderly behaviour than could be attained if the two sexes sat apart.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The provision of a separate hospital for the Inverness District Asylum is under consideration by the District Board. Such an hospital is much needed for the satisfactory treatment of the patients, and its erection will afford relief in the best way to the overcrowding from which the asylum is suffering. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably clothed.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The land attached to the temporary asylum at Kirklands, held jointly by three of the Lunacy Districts in Lanarkshire, is much too limited to permit of the patients having such freedom as would be desirable, but it is reported that this evil is much lessened by the attention given to their occupation. The number of patients admitted and discharged continues to be large. The case of each patient is made the subject of careful medical study, and the results attained are reported to be excellent. In this Asylum, as in the Haddington District Asylum, the men and women sit together at meals, with similarly favourable results. The patients working at Hartwood have an amount of freedom differing little from what is enjoyed in ordinary life and the whole establishment is managed with much ability and success.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

A tank for the storage of about 30,000 gallons of water, available for the extinction of fire, has been constructed for the Midlothian District Asylum, and the extensive drainage arrangements recently carried out have been rendered efficient in certain directions in which they had proved unsatisfactory. Repainting, redecoration, and other improvements have been extensively and tastefully carried out in the interior of the asylum, and the entire surface of the exterior of the buildings has been coated with a composition rendering the walls waterproof. The population is increasing and a proposal to appropriate the gate-lodge wholly for the accommodation of patients is under consideration. The asylum is reported to be in all respects excellently managed. Nearly one-fifth of the population of this asylum are private patients.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

An additional farm of 85 acres has been acquired by the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, bringing the extent of land attached to the asylum up to 235 acres. This new acquisition has, it is said, beneficially increased the amount and variety of useful employment for the patients, and the step is further justified by the fact that the land formerly held has always been so managed as to secure fully the advantage of the free labour supplied by the patients, and has thus proved a source of profit to the institution, as well as an excellent means of treatment. Matters affecting the comfort of the attendants are reported to receive careful consideration. The accommodation for them has been improved, and other internal improvements have been carried out in the main building. The villa at Ravenswood, for wealthier patients, and the new hospital are found to be admirably suited to their purposes. The employment of trained nurses as attendants is being extended, and the results are reported to be good. The management of the asylum continues to be distinguished by a kindly consideration of the tastes and habits of patients, by the absence of all needless restrictions upon their liberty, and by the medical skill and study bestowed upon every patient requiring special treatment.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, is reported to be maintained in its usual excellent order. A feature of the management is the large extent to which the patients, who are all private patients, are employed in such useful work as gardening. Improvements have been made in the sleeping rooms of the female servants, and a plan for the utilization of drainage has been carried out, and is reported to give highly satisfactory results. The asylum is ably managed, and much thought is given to matters tending to the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

The Perth District Asylum was found in good order, and all the wants of the patients are reported to be judiciously considered and well met. The erection of shoe-rooms and the improvement of the kitchen accommodation are recommended.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Efforts are being made to obtain a more satisfactory water-supply for the Roxburgh District Asylum, and the defective sanitary



arrangements referred to in previous reports are about to be remedied. The re-forming of the grounds, which has afforded occupation to the men for many years, is now, it is said, beginning to show pleasing results. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The reconstruction of the main building of the Stirling District Asylum, and the extensive additions to it, are reported to have made great progress. These changes include an enlarged dining-hall, an enlarged amusement-hall, new shoe-rooms, lavatories and water-closets, a new laundry, reconstructed stores, a new administrative block, and a new separate hospital. Most careful and intelligent consideration has been given to the planning of these structures, and the plans are being carried out with judicious liberality by the District Board. When they are finished, the asylum will be put into a state of efficiency, which, it is said, will confer a benefit on the insane poor of the district, and will render the institution one of the most perfect of its kind in the country. The Asylum is in every department admirably managed.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

### (b) *Private Asylums.*

The Mavisbank Asylum was found in excellent order. The patients are comfortably provided for, and are treated with much kindness and professional ability.

Private Asylums.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

Mollendo House Asylum was found in good order, and the patients have their requirements provided for in a careful and kindly manner.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Saughton Hall Asylum maintains its condition of efficiency and comfort. Careful provision is made for the medical treatment of the patients and for everything conducing to their well-being. The employment of trained nurses as attendants is reported to have been found advantageous, and the number of such nurses is to be increased.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The patients in Westermains Asylum are reported to be treated with kindness and liberality, and to have comfortable surroundings. All the inmates, with one exception, dine with the proprietor and his wife.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

The Whitehouse Asylum provides for its inmates the comforts of a well-appointed home, and everything possible is done to promote their happiness and well-being.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

### (c) *Parochial Asylums.*

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in every respect satisfactory. The neatness of the clothing of both sexes is specially noticed.

Parochial Asylums.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Woodilee,  
Lenzie, near  
Glasgow.

The population of the Barony Parochial Asylum continues to increase, and the difficulties arising from this, together with the temporary restriction of accommodation during the progress of new buildings, and a severe outbreak of influenza, which chiefly affected the staff, have put a considerable strain upon the management, but the institution was, nevertheless, found throughout in good order. The new blocks for easily managed patients are reported to be nearly completed, and the new hospital section for females in the main building is almost ready for occupation, so that the overcrowding of the establishment will soon be relieved. The hospital sections will, it is said, be of great benefit to the patients, and will make the management of the asylum more easy. The patients are neatly and comfortably clothed, and were free from excitement and complaint.

Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Glasgow.

The Glasgow City Parochial Asylum is reported to provide as satisfactorily for its inmates, who are all females, as the unsuitability of the building admits of. The wards have been repainted, as recommended; and their state, and the condition of the inmates, are reported to be creditable to the management.

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Glasgow.

The Govan Parochial Asylum is seriously overcrowded, but relief is expected before long, through the removal of patients to temporary accommodation at the Farm Steading of the Govan District Asylum at Hawkhead, which it is thought will afford accommodation for about 30 working patients. The management of the asylum is being conducted, under great difficulties, with ability and conscientiousness, and the patients have their bodily wants well provided for.

Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Greenock.

The patients in the Greenock Parochial Asylum are reported to be well provided for, and their medical treatment is conducted with great care and ability. The men are largely employed in active outdoor work, and the women in laundry work. They were found comfortably clothed, in good condition, and free from excitement.

Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Paisley.

The Paisley Parochial Asylum was found throughout in excellent order. The patients have much liberty, and successful efforts are made to keep them employed in useful work. The alterations on the male sick-room have been well planned, and will, it is said, add greatly to the comfort of those of the male patients who are under active medical treatment.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

#### (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas  
Poorhouse,  
Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse are reported to be well managed, and the wants of the patients are suitably provided for. It is noted with approval that the erection of bath-rooms is under consideration.

Buchan Poor-  
house, New  
Maud, Aber-  
deenshire.

Mr Murdo Fraser has succeeded Mr Fowler in the governorship of the Buchan Poorhouse, and there is evidence in the reports that the excellent features of the management which have for long

characterised this establishment are being maintained. The patients are fully occupied in healthy and useful work and receive kindly and judicious treatment.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The patients of the Cuninghame Poorhouse were found in excellent bodily condition; great attention continues to be bestowed upon their employment in healthy and profitable work, and they were quite free from excitement and complaint. The wards were found in excellent order, but a recommendation, made first in 1891, as to the desirability of reflooring three of the day-rooms with pitch pine is repeated in both entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse has for long afforded a favourable example of the pecuniary and other advantages arising from the occupation of the inmates in healthy industries, and the means of employment have been further extended by the purchase of additional agricultural land. The patients are treated with kindness and good sense, and have all their wants suitably provided for.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

Doubts are expressed as to whether some of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse are not of a class differing from that which is best suited for treatment in such wards, but none of them were in a condition which called for immediate removal. There was, it is stated, no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. This is a remark which is frequently made throughout the reports on the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and it is pointed out, in the report on these Wards containing the statement referred to, that a patient for whom treatment is needed of a kind which requires to be recorded in that Register would not be a suitable inmate of such wards. The application of restraint or seclusion in such wards could only be justified in a case of emergency, and pending the removal of the patient to an asylum. The patients are treated in a kindly and judicious manner. Pains are taken to make the wards homelike and comfortable, and all the requirements of the inmates are reported to be well supplied.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse are reported to be adequately provided for. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are treated with kindness and consideration.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

The removal of several of the inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse is recommended on the ground of their being unfitted for treatment in such wards, and this recommendation has received effect. There is abundance of out-door work for the men, and about a dozen of the women are actively employed in the laundry. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were quite free from complaint.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse continue to be well managed. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition and treatment of the patients are in every respect satisfactory.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.



Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be very comfortably provided for. The establishment was found throughout in good order, and the patients are free from irksome discipline and are treated with kindness and consideration.

The floors of all the day-rooms and dormitories of the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse have been stained and varnished, and the need for wet scrubbing has thus been done away with. Other sanitary improvements of an important kind have been carried out. The establishment is managed with much intelligence, and the patients are suitably provided for in every respect.

Important and satisfactory improvements have been effected in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse, and it is noted with satisfaction that the construction of a general bath-room and the improvement of the water-closets are contemplated. The comforts of the patients are liberally provided for, and the inspection of the wards is reported to have left a pleasing impression in all respects.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Machar Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates is reported to be satisfactory.

Five acres of land have been added to that already attached to the Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse, which will afford a very desirable increase of the means of occupying the male patients in healthy and useful work. The wards were found in good order, and the patients are comfortably provided for. A recommendation that the floors of the day-rooms and dormitories should be stained and waxed is repeated, on the ground that it would both improve the appearance of the wards and tend to preserve the health of the inmates.

The great improvements recently effected in the condition and management of the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported to continue. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are comfortably and tidily clothed. Due attention is paid to their occupation in useful work and to their engagement in reading and in such amusements as relieve the monotony of institutional life, and their condition and treatment are stated to be now in all respects satisfactory.

The lease of the land attached to the Lunatic Wards of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, licensed for 16 men, expires in November. All means of occupying the patients in suitable out-door work will then cease, but it is understood that the Parochial Board do not desire a continuance of the license beyond that date. The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are in all respects well cared for.

The removal of several unsuitable patients from the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse was recommended, and the recommendation has received effect. The substitution of hair



mattresses for chaff beds, and the introduction of larger bedsteads on the female side are recommended, as is also the substitution of pitchpine flooring for the present flooring, which is worn out.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of hot water. The management of the wards is reported to be highly satisfactory, and the patients are treated with kindness and judiciousness.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

The Baldovan Institution is managed in a conscientious and able manner. The house was found throughout in excellent order, and the children were found tidily and suitably clothed, and have all their requirements well provided for.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

Baldovan  
Institution,  
near Dundee.

Many important improvements have been carried out in the Larbert Institution during the year, including the completion and occupation of new schoolrooms, which are reported to serve their purpose admirably. In view of the increased accommodation obtained, the license has been extended to 230. The institution is in a very prosperous condition, and a hope is expressed that this fact will encourage the Directors to further improve its educational or training appliances by the erection of a covered play-ground, so that the children may not be deprived of their usual active exercise and amusements when the weather does not admit of their being in the open air. The institution is reported to be managed with great ability in all directions. The lives of the children are made happy while they remain in it; and when they leave it, those whose faculties and habits are capable of improvement have their lives made brighter by the training they have received, and are fitted for being helpful to themselves, and useful instead of burdensome to others.

Larbert  
National  
Institution.

(f) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

During 1892, 6 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
H.M. General  
Prison at Perth.

Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

c/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
14/428	Maxwelltown Prison,	19 Oct. 1891.	M. R. or S.	16 Feb. 1892.	Theft and prev. con. of theft and reset.
15/28	Greenock,	5 Oct. 1882.	T. R.	8 April 1892.	Assault to danger of life.
15/603	Edinburgh Prison,	25 July 1892.	T. H.	24 Aug. 1892.	Fraud and theft and prev. con. of both.
15/654	Do.,	14 July 1892.	D. D.	8 Sept. 1892.	Assault with intent to ravish.
15/805	Do.,	17 Oct. 1892.	J. F.	17 Oct. 1892.	Murder and attempt to murder.
15/521	Do.,	11 Feb. 1892.	M. C.	13 Dec. 1892.	Theft and prev. con.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1892:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
41·0	15·0	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	0

The inmates at 31st December 1892 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	30
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	18
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired,	—
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	—
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	3
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	2
	55

Present Condi-  
tion of the  
Establishment.

The Reports on the condition of the Department state that all parts of the establishment were found in excellent order. It is stated to be very creditable to the management that 'no person was found either 'under mechanical restraint or wearing any kind of special dress.' The occupation of the inmates in useful work continues to receive great attention. Increased facilities for providing artizan work are about to be introduced, and a belief is expressed that this will form a valuable addition to the arrangements of the Department.

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.All Pauper  
Lunatics but  
not all Private  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwell-  
ings are under  
jurisdiction of  
Board.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of a confirmed character.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires our supervision to be exercised is regarded as a duty of great importance.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1893, was 115. Of these 42 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 49 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 66 were in houses in which there was only one patient.

Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

The position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings thus do not come on the register. The Board have no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians. On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. Of the patients in private dwellings on 1st January there were on the register only 115 non-paupers, while there were 2519 paupers.

This supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority.

Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwell-  
ings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1892 from 2435 to 2519. Parochial authorities are becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they have ceased to require asylum treatment either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts.

Reports of  
Visitation of  
Lunatics  
in Private  
Dwellings.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of pauper lunatics in private dwellings.

Dr Fraser in his Report states, as the result of his observation of more than 1000 patients during the year, that these patients enjoy a higher standard of health and a greater degree of happiness and contentment under private care than could have been attained by them under the conditions of asylum life.

It has been sometimes suggested that the presence of insane persons in private households must exercise an injurious influence upon the sane inmates. Dr Fraser's large experience entitles him to speak with authority upon this subject, and the conclusions to which he has come are expressed in the following passage of his Report:—

‘One of the objections sometimes made to the system of caring for the insane in private dwellings consists in the harmful influence which the presence of the insane is supposed to exercise on the sane amongst whom they are placed. During my fifteen years experience, very few instances have occurred in which the care of the insane was prejudicial to the guardians, and these instances have occurred mainly in the case of mothers who persisted in retaining the care of insane offspring whose condition rendered them unsuitable for a private house. Every means were taken in these instances to induce the

‘mothers to agree to the removal of the patients to an asylum, and sooner or later they yielded to this advice, but sometimes not till they themselves had begun to suffer. Such cases do not result from anything peculiar to the Scottish system of caring for patients in private dwellings. They probably occur even more frequently where no such system exists, and where consequently the official supervision is less complete. There have also been some instances where the guardians selected for the care of patients were nervous and unstable, and where there was reason to fear that they would break down mentally, if they persevered with the duty they had undertaken. The removal of the patients from their care was called for, and carried out. There have been, from time to time, patients boarded out from asylums whose tendency to the use of profane and obscene language might have been likely to be demoralising to the guardians and their families with whom they were boarded. But, as has often been previously pointed out, the majority of such patients have, by the inhibitory influences of a good home and of respectable guardians, been cured of this habit, and have ultimately proved suitable for private care. Where patients have persisted in using bad language, there is, of course, no hesitation in calling for their return to the asylum.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—  
Reports of  
Visitation.

‘On reviewing the private dwelling system as a whole, my opinion is that there is no harmful influence on the guardians from the presence of the insane in their houses, and this is the verdict of a host of guardians to whom I have spoken on the subject. The care of the insane in private dwellings, according to my experience, has more frequently had an elevating than a harmful effect on the guardians and their surroundings, as it has raised the standard both of personal tidiness and of household order and cleanliness.’

Another objection which has been made to the boarding out of patients from asylums is that they are sometimes removed to localities so distant that they cannot be visited by their friends. On this subject Dr Fraser says:—

‘The removal of patients to such outlying districts as the Western Isles and Highlands is said to be a disadvantage, as it practically precludes the possibility of visits from relatives and friends. This is a hardship which is more apparent than real. It must be kept in mind that the choice lies between accommodation of this kind and relegation to an asylum. There can be no question that the great majority of the boarded-out insane are more accessible to relatives than patients in asylums are. There is an asylum in the north and one in the west of Scotland which are at very considerable distances from the bulk of the houses where the relatives of the inmates reside, and it is practically and financially impossible for the majority of these poor relatives to visit the asylums. The case in which the difficulty has seemed to present itself in the most extreme form in regard to patients in private dwellings is, perhaps, that of the aggregation of pauper lunatics belonging to the parish of Govan who are boarded with families in Islay, and are therefore separated by a considerable sea journey from their relatives in Glasgow. A letter from Mr Wallace, Inspector of Poor of Govan, which is of interest as giving an insight into the general administra-

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Reports of  
Visitation.

tion of the private dwelling system in Scotland, shows, however, that there have been almost no complaints from relatives regarding the removal of patients to Islay, and it also shows how the ground of these complaints has been removed. In this letter Mr Wallace says: "I beg to state that I have had almost no complaints regarding the removal of lunatic patients to Islay or elsewhere from their relatives. And, in point of fact, I find that where any case is chronic or of long standing, whether in the asylum or boarded out, no great desire has been expressed by the relatives to visit the patients. In one or two instances, however, where such a desire has been expressed, and the wife or mother of a patient has been unable to pay the fare, I have given them money for that purpose. In several other cases I have known the relatives taking a holiday at the fair time, or other holiday, to go and see their insane friends who were boarded out, and they were hospitably entertained by the guardians, and lodged and fed by them for a day or two, and it was rather a pleasant outing for them. I may further state that in many cases I have consulted the relatives before removing the patients to a distance. In my opinion the health and comfort of the patients boarded out in Islay have been a far greater advantage to them than any inconvenience as to distance has been a disadvantage."

Dr Lawson states that the general impression left upon him by his year's work is highly favourable, and he gives the following summary of his conclusions with regard to the system of caring for the insane poor in private dwellings as practised in Scotland:—

'That it has been fully demonstrated that large numbers of carefully selected insane persons can be adequately provided for in the homes of the people, and that this method of dealing with the insane poor, who have ceased to require, or who never have required confinement in asylums, is a humane and enlightened one.

'That it is economical to the parishes practising it, and is a considerable source of profit to communities amongst whom sufficient numbers of the insane can find homes.

'That amongst such communities it has saved many persons from indigence and some from pauperism, by substituting for decaying industries a method by which respectable persons can earn a certain and steady subsistence.

'That the presence of harmless insane persons, even in considerable numbers in a neighbourhood, has in no instance caused discomfort to the general community, but that on the contrary opinions, friendly to individual patients, and appreciative of the benefits pertaining to the system, have often been voluntarily expressed by persons of good standing in such communities.

'That, though the number of patients who require to be provided for continues to increase, private dwellings and suitable guardians can readily be obtained for them; and that the additional accommodation which has been procured in recent years, instead of showing any falling off, is of a decidedly higher type, as regards the respectability of the guardians and the comfort of their homes, than that which formerly prevailed.'

Dr Lawson deals in his Report with the necessity for care in selecting patients suitable for being boarded out, and with the need



for watchfulness, especially in the case of patients recently removed from asylums, to secure that patients are not left in private dwellings who have shown themselves to be unsuitable for that mode of care. In connection with this subject he calls attention to the fact that an increasing number of patients are being replaced in asylums, and he states that it has been evident of late that an increasing number of patients sent from asylums to private dwellings have been doubtfully fit for domestic care. In regard to this point he makes the following remarks :—

‘ The increase in the number of registered patients who are removed from private dwellings to asylums can be traced to one or other of several causes. The first is that a large proportion of the great recent increase of patients in private dwellings is made up of patients who have previously been treated in asylums. It follows that an increasing number of those who are provided for in private dwellings are insane persons who have presumably experienced grave mental disturbance. Even though every precaution were taken to see that no such patient was prematurely placed in a private dwelling, liability to relapses, recurrences, and exacerbations must exist amongst them. The mere change of environment, which in some cases may lead to improvement or recovery, may in others be sufficient to throw such patients off their balance. Again, in institutions where the authorities have for some time been systematically selecting patients in asylums for transmission to private dwellings, it is probable that, after the accumulation of the most suitable patients has become exhausted, the removal of patients continues for a time to be carried out to the same extent as formerly, by making trial of patients whose suitability is more or less doubtful. A third reason is that some parochial authorities who have only recently begun to make serious efforts to remove patients suitable for domestic care, and who have therefore had little experience in their selection, have made mistakes which, however, it only requires experience to avoid. They have occasionally included, among patients selected for transference to private dwellings, bed-ridden patients, excitable patients, persons labouring under recurrent mania, and such like. Another cause for the increase of the movement of patients from private dwellings to asylums is that, year after year, an increasing balance is left of patients whose suitability for treatment in private dwellings had been discussed, and who had been left for a further trial. Thus a larger body is accumulated in private dwellings of patients who at any time may have to be placed or replaced in asylums.’

Position of  
Districts.

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Dis-  
tricts and  
Counties  
which form  
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland district.
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn, . . . . .	4. Inverness do.
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen do.
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Kincardine do.
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Forfar do.
Perth, . . . . .	10. Perth do.
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow, . . . . .	11. Stirling do.
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Fife and Kinross do.
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely —(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuth- bert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.
Haddington, . . . . .	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Mid- lothian and of the County of Peebles.
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, . . . . .	15. Haddington district.
Lanark, . . . . .	16. Roxburgh do.
Renfrew, . . . . .	17. Barony do.
Argyll, . . . . .	18. City of Glasgow do.
Bute, . . . . .	19. Govan do.
Ayr, . . . . .	20. Lanark do.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, . . . . .	21. Renfrew do.
	22. Argyll do.
	23. Bute do.
	24. Ayr do.
	25. Southern Counties do.

Formed in 1888 out  
of the Glasgow  
District—with a  
portion of the  
Renfrew District  
in the case of  
Govan.

Shetland  
District.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney  
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. An arrangement existed under which many lunatics from parishes in Orkney were accommodated in the Montrose Royal Asylum, but fresh cases are not now received from the District.

Caithness  
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District,

who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Position of Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The asylum has become over-crowded, and the necessity for enlarging it has been recognised by the District Board, and plans of a proposed extension are under their consideration. Inverness District.

The Elgin District Asylum continues to meet the requirements of the District. Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge. Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of St Nicholas, Old Machar, and Buchan. Aberdeen District.

The Royal Asylum had become greatly over-crowded, and its resources for the care and treatment of the insane had in many respects fallen much behind what is now recognised as desirable. In these circumstances the Directors determined that they would be prepared to spend £50,000 in building a new hospital and administration block, and in reconstructing the main building, so as to put the whole establishment in a state of thorough efficiency for the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the District, provided the District Board would agree to raise the rate of board for pauper patients from £26 per annum, a sum at which it had stood for many years, and which was intended to cover the cost both of maintenance and accommodation, to £32 per annum, which the Directors thought would be necessary in view of the expenditure contemplated. The District Board were of opinion that the proposed charge was too high, and that a charge of £30 per patient which they offered to agree to would be sufficient. The Directors, however, declined to accept this offer, and a request was accordingly made to us to decide the difference between the parties, as provided by Section 59 of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71. This we accordingly did, and our Minute, finding that a charge of £32 per patient is a reasonable charge, will be found on page 113 of the Appendix to this Report (Appendix D). We subsequently expressed our concurrence in a suggestion by the Directors that the rate should be raised gradually, and should not take full effect until 1st January 1895.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. Kincardine District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. Forfar District.



Position of Districts. The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Stirling District. The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. A separate hospital is being erected at the District Asylum, and the main building has undergone considerable reconstruction. When the hospital has been completed, the asylum will afford adequate and excellent accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District.

Fife and Kinross District. The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. A fully equipped separate hospital, which is in course of erection, will enable the asylum to meet the wants of the District satisfactorily.

Edinburgh Urban District. The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh and St Cuthbert's Parish are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses belonging to these parishes.

Haddington, Midlothian, and Roxburgh Districts. No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles District, the Haddington District, or the Roxburgh District.

Barony District. Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. The increase of the number of pauper lunatics in the District has rendered a considerable increase of the amount of accommodation necessary, and an extension of the asylum, consisting partly of accommodation of a specially hospital character, is being made with a view to provide it.

City of Glasgow District. The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. Considerable progress has been made with the erection of a new District Asylum at Gartloch.

Govan District. The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. Considerable progress has been made with the erection of a new District Asylum at Hawkhead.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. Progress is being made with the erection of a new District Asylum at Hartwood.

Position of  
Districts.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lanark  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Renfrew  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Certain suggestions have been made for utilising accommodation at present unused by inexpensive structural changes. The original feu of 50 acres, on which the institution is built, is now all the extent of land attached to it, and it is regarded as quite inadequate for an asylum of the size.

Argyll and  
Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become greatly over-crowded, and plans for extending it are under the consideration of the District Board.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Southern Counties District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

Southern  
Counties  
District.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

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## VII. PERSONS REGISTERED AS PAUPER LUNATICS, THE COST OF WHOSE MAINTENANCE IS WHOLLY REPAID TO PARISHES.

From returns obtained by the Board in 1886, it appeared that there were, at 1st January of that year, 159 persons registered as pauper lunatics, the whole cost of whose maintenance was repaid, to the parishes nominally supporting them, either by relatives or others, or out of their own estates. Of these persons, 141 were accommodated in asylums, 10 were in the lunatic wards of poor-houses, and 8 were in private dwellings. There are no reasons for thinking that the number of these nominal pauper lunatics has decreased since 1886.

In considering the position of these patients, it will be necessary to deal separately with the case of those supported by relatives or others, and of those who are maintained out of means belonging to themselves. The case of patients, again, who are supported by the contributions of relatives or others, must be considered under two classes, viz., those who are paid for by relatives legally liable for their maintenance, and those who are paid for by relatives or others not legally liable.

Patients maintained under arrangements with parishes by persons not liable for their support are essentially in the position of persons who are truly pauper lunatics. The parishes, though their outlay is repaid to them, are the parties legally responsible for the maintenance of these patients, and any attempt by a Parochial Board or other authority to control or disturb the arrangement would in all probability result in the contributor refusing further payment, and in the entire future cost of the patient's maintenance being thrown upon the parish. The case of such patients does not therefore call for special consideration here.

Greater difficulty is presented by the case of patients having relatives who are legally liable to maintain them, and who arrange with Parochial Boards to pay a sum equal to the entire outlay of the parish on the patient's maintenance. Such relatives of nominal pauper lunatics are, in the great majority of cases, persons of limited means who are only able with a struggle to pay the pauper rate, and who could not pay for their insane relatives what would be necessary in order to obtain treatment for them as private patients. There is, in such cases, no alternative but to accept an arrangement which is as advantageous for the parish and for the patient as the case admits of. It may, indeed, seem a hardship that the relatives of a patient, whether legally liable for his maintenance or not, who struggle to prevent him from being a burden to the rate-payer, and who, with this object, pay a sum which provides sufficiently for his wants, are unable to attain this end without reducing him to nominal pauperism. But there is not at present any complete remedy for this evil. The Chartered Asylums do much to lessen



the evil by receiving many patients at rates as low as and often lower than the lowest of the pauper rates, but there is none of them at present in a position to receive, at pauper rates of maintenance, all private patients in poor circumstances presented to them for admission. The statute permits the reception of private patients into District Asylums, and in some cases these are received at rates not exceeding the rate charged for pauper lunatics; but the reception of private patients is only possible in the rare instances where there is accommodation in excess of what is required for pauper patients; and in the few asylums in which there is such vacant accommodation, the rates usually charged for private patients are considerably in excess of the pauper rate.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

The position of those nominal pauper lunatics, who are themselves possessed of means sufficient to pay for their maintenance for longer or shorter periods without parochial aid, presents a more complicated series of considerations, and is less easily reconcilable with principles which govern ordinary poor law administration. These cases do not, however, all present equal difficulties. In some of them, for instance, the lunatic is in receipt of an annuity, or is possessed of a life interest, which, though sufficiently large to recoup the parish entirely for its outlay, is yet insufficient to cover the rate of board required to obtain treatment as a private patient. In others, an income, only sufficient to pay the pauper rate, is derived from heritable property in which the patient has not a sole interest, and which therefore cannot be capitalised. In such cases as these the position is, for practical purposes, the same as that of lunatics who have relatives liable to maintain them, and who are able to pay the pauper rate for their maintenance but no more.

The real difficulties arise in the more common case of lunatics, who are nominally in the position of pauper patients, but who possess available funds sufficient to maintain them for longer or shorter periods as private patients, though not sufficient to maintain them as private patients throughout life. The following are a few instances of persons in that position :—

(1) D. M., a Law Clerk, who is in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the Parish of I., possesses funds amounting to about £370, which are under Curatory, the Curator Bonis being the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which he is chargeable. This is one of several cases brought under the notice of the Board in 1891 by a District Lunacy Board as that of a patient who should not continue to occupy a bed in the asylum as a pauper lunatic, seeing that the asylum was over-crowded. This Board expressed the view to the Parochial Board that, in the circumstances, M. should be removed to an institution where he could be provided for as a private patient. Correspondence followed, in the course of which the Board suggested that accommodation might be found for him as a private patient at about £40 a year. On 13th February 1892 the Inspector of Poor wrote as follows:—‘My Board is clearly of opinion that the case of ‘D. M. is not one calling for removal from the roll or from ‘cur County Asylum, for the reason that the sudden exhaustion of

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

‘his funds, consequent upon a higher rate of board being charged than at present, would result in his becoming a burden on the ‘rates.’ He adds that the removal of the patient would be contrary to the desire of his relatives. The present yearly rate of board for pauper lunatics in the District Asylum referred to is £20, 16s. per patient. This payment does not cover any of the cost of providing and furnishing the building.

(2) G. S. H., a Bank Clerk, who is in a Parochial Asylum as a pauper lunatic of G., possesses funds amounting to about £300, which are under the management of a Curator Bonis who is not the Inspector of Poor. The reason given by the Inspector of Poor for this patient being in the asylum as a pauper lunatic is as follows:—‘The sum of £400 left him by an ‘aunt is now reduced to £300, and when that is spent he will ‘necessarily become wholly chargeable again. This money will ‘last longer in our asylum than in the Royal Asylum at G., ‘and it is therefore in the interest of the ratepayers that we should ‘keep him in our asylum.’ This asylum, being a Parochial Asylum, the Parochial Board is not restricted in the sum which may be charged for patients, and consequently a charge is made of £32, 10s. per annum, a sum which is sufficient to cover both maintenance and rent.

(3) T. W., a Bricklayer, first became insane when about 13 years of age, and has been five times under asylum treatment. He has been an industrious and thrifty man, and has accumulated by his earnings, during his intervals of sanity, a sum of over £500. On the first four occasions of asylum residence, he was under treatment as a private patient. On the fifth occasion he was placed in a Parochial Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of B., his brother-in-law, who was his Curator Bonis, explaining that he wished to give him a trial in the Parochial Asylum. The rate of board paid for him there was £33, 16s., a sum sufficient not only to repay the parish for the cost of his board and lodging, but to leave a profit to the parish if the bed he occupied would otherwise have stood empty.

(4) I. B., who is in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of C., has funds amounting to about £400. The Curator Bonis states that the yearly revenue from the funds amounts to £12 only, that he pays the Parochial Board £26 per annum, and that the capital is being encroached upon every year.

(5) I. P., a single woman, a Housekeeper, daughter of a Farmer, was in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of R. She came into possession of funds stated at £406, and these funds being ‘at present sufficient for her support,’ she was in 1891 removed from the poor roll, and remains in the District Asylum as a private patient at a board of £30 per annum.

(6) J. M'D., a single woman, a Housekeeper, was placed in a Royal Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of A. She was subsequently found to be possessed of a sum of £107. The Inspector of Poor of the parish was appointed Curator Bonis, and she was removed from the poor roll and paid for as a private patient from 30th June 1891, the Inspector of Poor, explaining that, as she had ‘been found to have a small



'sum of money, it will be expended before she become chargeable to the Parochial Board.' The rate of board paid for her as a private patient in the Royal Asylum is £30 per annum, which is £2 more than was being paid for her as a pauper lunatic.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

(7) W. K. J., a Railway Porter, possessed a small sum of money, and was in a Royal Asylum as a private patient until 1884, when his means became exhausted, and he became chargeable to the parish of M. In 1885 a legacy of about £200 was left to him. He was then removed from the poor roll, and he remains in the asylum as a private patient at a rate of £25, which is lower than the rate charged in the asylum for pauper lunatics.

(8) M. D. or S., is in a Royal Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of M. The Curator Bonis, who is not the Inspector of Poor, states that he repaid the outlay of the Parochial Board, so that in 1892 the funds which originally amounted to about £259 were reduced to £144. He further states that the patient has a daughter who will soon require to be maintained out of the money belonging to her mother, and he adds:—'I am accordingly anxious to make the available money go as far as possible, and therefore trust that the Board of Lunacy will not disturb the existing arrangement, which enables me to get Mrs. S. kept quite as comfortably, but more economically, than if she were in the asylum as a private patient. If she continued at the present rate I may be able to pay for Mrs. S. during her lifetime, and so save the ratepayers being charged anything on her account.'

(9) J. D., a Domestic Servant, is in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of S. In 1892 the Inspector of Poor wrote to the Board:—'Her estate amounts, as near as may be, to £100, which, in a private asylum, would be exhausted in 2½ years, after which she would come wholly on the rates. There is no friend legally liable for her support, and the Parochial Board believe it to be for the interest of all concerned to make her own funds available for her support as long as possible.'

(10) J. M'D. or C., Housewife, who is in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic, of the parish of L., succeeded on a brother's death to £156. The Inspector of Poor of the parish, who is the Curator Bonis, states, in answer to an inquiry, that 'as the case is likely to be a permanent one, I intended to let it remain as it is, seeing that the funds she is possessed of will last longer in maintaining her at the District Board rate than they would do if she was put into an asylum privately.'

(11) C. M'G. or M'D., widow, a Housewife, was possessed of £116, and was in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of D. The Curator Bonis, who is not the Inspector of Poor, writes:—'In order to save the estate, she was continued in the asylum where I believe she could not be better.' She has been discharged recovered.

(12) E. H., a single woman, a Domestic Servant, was possessed of £130, reduced in 1892 to about £70. She is maintained in a District Asylum as a pauper lunatic of the parish of L., the Inspector of Poor of the parish explaining that she is kept in that



Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

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position because, 'if she were not in the asylum as a pauper lunatic, the board would be so high that the funds would be exhausted in a very short time, and this would throw her wholly upon the Parochial Board at a much earlier stage than would be the case at present.'

It will be observed that of these twelve cases, which have been taken at random, there are only three—those numbered (5), (6), and (7), in which the Parochial Board has acted upon the view that the patient should be removed from the poor-roll, and his means expended, so long as they will last, upon his maintenance as a private patient. In one of these three cases (No. 7), as the patient was, through the charitable action of the Royal Asylum in which he was resident, kept on as a private patient at a rate below the pauper rate, it was clearly to the advantage of the parish to save his means by removing him from the poor-roll.

In the case of the nine remaining patients, some of whom belong to parishes which are among the best administered in Scotland, the Parochial Boards have strongly taken the view that the patients should be retained on the poor-roll with a view to making their means provide for their maintenance for as long a time as possible. That course is avowedly taken in the interest of the payer of the poor-rate; but there are two other interests affected which call for consideration, namely, that, in some cases, of the payer of the county assessment, and that of the patients themselves.

The payer of the county assessment is interested in the question, because he is obliged to provide furnished accommodation for every pauper lunatic sent to a District Asylum; and though parishes which send persons to asylums nominally as pauper lunatics may entirely repay themselves for their outlay on maintenance from the patients' resources, the county taxpayer has no way of repaying himself for the outlay on accommodation. In District Asylums where there are vacant beds, the hardship to the county taxpayer of accommodating such patients is not felt; but where there is a want of accommodation, and a necessity for building arises, he has grounds for enquiring whether he is not about to be called upon to provide asylum accommodation for persons who should be provided for as private patients. Thus, when a necessity for enlarging the Ayr District Asylum recently became urgent, the District Lunacy Board properly raised the question as to whether they were not affording accommodation to many persons who ought not to be in the asylum on the footing of pauper lunatics, and they submitted to the Board the names of no fewer than 25 patients whom they regarded as in that position. The Board made enquiries into the circumstances of each of them, with the result that only two or perhaps three of the patients named were found to be in circumstances which made their position as pauper lunatics of questionable propriety.

So far, therefore, as the results of this inquiry may be taken as a guide, it appears that the extent to which beds for pauper lunatics in asylums are occupied by persons whose position as pauper lunatics is indefensible is very small. In two of the cases quoted above, those numbered (2) and (3), the patients were accommodated in

Parochial Asylums erected not out of county assessment but at the cost of the parish to which they were chargeable. In such cases it is possible to make an extra charge which shall fully cover the cost to the parish of providing accommodation, so that no taxpayer need suffer any loss through their presence in the asylum. In the case of Royal Asylums receiving pauper patients, the charge made to parishes includes the cost of accommodation. It is therefore only in District Asylums that persons who are nominally pauper lunatics are provided with free accommodation at the cost of the county taxpayer.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

It should, however, be kept in mind that the payer of county rates is also largely a payer of poor-rate, and that it will probably be for his ultimate interest that no step should be taken which would result in the speedy exhaustion of a lunatic's means.

In treating of this matter from the patient's point of view, a different series of considerations arise. The malady from which the patient suffers may disable him from earning his livelihood only for a few weeks or months, or for a lifetime. Its nature is such as to deprive him, while the malady lasts, of any choice as to the way of providing for him, and the measures taken for his care may often be taken chiefly for the comfort or safety of the public. The fact that he may be, through no fault of his own, deprived of his liberty wholly or partly for the public interest, establishes on his behalf a strong claim that his property should be protected during his illness, that the manner in which he is provided for, during his involuntary confinement, should not be such as he would have reason to object to, if he were in a condition enabling him to choose for himself, and that it should not be such as would speedily exhaust his means. The consideration that a lunatic is deprived of his liberty for the public good enters largely into the leading legal decisions which have laid down that an able-bodied man is entitled to relief for his insane wife, and that an able-bodied man does not become a pauper by his wife or child becoming a pauper lunatic. The legal view of the matter is thus stated by Mr Guthrie Smith :—'The law interferes not only for the sake of the party immediately concerned, but for the sake of society, by insisting that the wife shall be taken from her husband, and confined in an establishment specially prepared for the purpose, and subjected to a course of treatment requiring her isolation from the rest of society. It is accordingly now an established point in poor law, that the confinement of the wife or child of an able-bodied man, as a pauper lunatic, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, has not the effect of reducing him to the position of a pauper.\*'

The recognition thus expressed in law, of the difference between the position of a pauper lunatic and that of an ordinary pauper, is still more strongly shown in the practice of poor law officials. When an artizan or small tradesman becomes insane, and the parochial authorities are called upon to deal with his case, they do not forthwith take possession of his tools, his furniture, and his effects, in order to recoup the parish for its outlay. Such action would not only be harsh from a humanitarian point of view,

\* Digest, 3rd Ed., 1880, p. 200.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

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but would be against the interests of the ratepayers. It is recognised in good parochial management that it is sound public policy to take no avoidable step which will impoverish the lunatic's wife or family, or which will disable him, in the event of his recovery, from resuming his place as a self-supporting member of society, and everything is therefore done to avoid disturbance, for as long as possible, of the arrangements in existence when the lunatic became ill.

No doubt when parochial authorities become aware of the existence of funds available for the maintenance of a pauper lunatic, these funds are applied to repay or reduce the cost to the parish; and it must sometimes happen that this special kind of illness involves in this way a hardship to the sufferer which is not involved by other forms of disease. A domestic servant, for instance, who has become insane, may have the earnings of the best years of her life exhausted in a short time in repayment of the cost of her maintenance in an asylum as a pauper lunatic; whereas if her illness had been of a kind which could have been treated in an ordinary hospital, she would have been maintained and treated there free of cost, and would have been discharged with her savings unencroached upon. This consideration does not, however, bear upon the question of relief given by parishes to lunatics possessed of means, further than that it shows that if the sufferer from insanity is at a disadvantage as compared with persons suffering from other forms of disease, when the parish provides treatment and repays itself from the lunatic's means, this disadvantage would be much increased if the parish declined interference altogether, on the ground that the lunatic's means were sufficient to afford treatment for a time as a private patient.

Circumstances may occur in which a patient possessed of means might, on recovery, object to the action of a Parochial Board in having dealt with him as a pauper lunatic, notwithstanding that his funds were known to be sufficient for the time to afford him treatment as a private patient. In special cases the probability of this happening should have, and doubtless in practice has, due weight. Possibly the two cases quoted, numbered (5) and (6), were of this nature. But, as a rule, the feeling of patients so dealt with will, on their recovery, be only one of gratitude that the steps taken for their care were such as to save their means as far as possible, when they were so conditioned as to be unable to judge for themselves. It should be borne in mind that, in the great majority of cases, persons possessed of small means, and sent to asylums as pauper lunatics, would find themselves associated with many fellow-patients drawn from a social class like their own; and further, that their treatment and surroundings, if they were placed in the lowest scale of private patients, would not be essentially different.

It will be seen, from what has been said on this subject, that in theory, and still more in practice, a wide gulf separates the position of the pauper lunatic from that of the ordinary pauper. The difference between the problem presented by ordinary pauperism



and that presented by pauper lunacy is indeed so great as to be in some of its aspects radical. It is of importance that this should not be lost sight of in considering the question now under discussion, and indeed in treating of all questions bearing upon the relation between ordinary pauperism and pauper lunacy. Asylum treatment for a patient not admitted as a pauper cannot at present be obtained in Scotland for an annual payment of much under £40, and even at that figure the amount of accommodation is limited. To maintain a man, therefore, during life as a private patient in an asylum at the lowest available rate, would require the interest of a sum of at least £1100 or £1200; or, to put it otherwise, in order to maintain an insane wife or child at the lowest asylum rate as a private patient, a sum would be required equal to the year's earnings of many an able-bodied labourer, or to more than half the year's earnings of a skilled workman. The area of the population from which pauper lunatics are drawn is thus greatly wider than that in which ordinary pauperism occurs. It includes not only the poorest class, but also the able-bodied labourer, the skilled mechanic, the small tradesman, the small farmer, and the small employer of labour.

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

These considerations furnish a key to the difficulty of reconciling the statistics of pauper lunacy with those of ordinary pauperism, and they afford an explanation of the fact which has been frequently commented on, that while ordinary pauperism has of late been decreasing, pauper lunacy continues to show a steady increase. Before any material decrease of pauper lunacy could happen, it would be necessary that masses of the population, now possessed of incomes, such as are earned by the higher classes of skilled workmen, should become so prosperous as to be able to devote a sum as large as £40 a year to the support of a single unproductive member of the family. There is at present no prospect of this happening. The conditions necessary to bring about a reduction of pauper lunacy presuppose an increase of wealth so much greater than that needed to cause a reduction of ordinary pauperism, that a condition of prosperity might arise in a parish under which its ordinary pauperism would all but disappear, but which would leave its pauper lunacy practically untouched.

The conclusions which have been reached in regard to the practice of affording treatment as pauper lunatics to persons possessed of more or less limited means are as follows:—

1. The number of patients provided for nominally as pauper patients, though possessed of some means, is small.
2. The position and circumstances of the patients in that position vary greatly, as will be seen from the instances quoted.
3. The practice, so far as it has yet gone, appears on the whole to have been for the good of the patients.
4. It has been a source of saving to the payers of poor-rate by enabling patients to be supported out of their own means for as long a time as possible.
5. It has probably not, in the long run, caused loss to an appreciable extent to any payer of county assessment.
6. Means have been taken to insure that it involves no loss to

Persons Registered as Pauper Lunatics, the cost of whose maintenance is wholly repaid to Parishes.

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the Exchequer in respect of State contributions to parishes in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics.

It does not seem therefore that any good result would follow disturbance of the present practice, so far as it has yet gone. It is certainly, as has been already said, a matter for great regret that industrious and thrifty persons, who are not only far removed from the position of ordinary paupers, but who are able and willing to pay for the cost of their maintenance and treatment in public institutions, should, in order to obtain the treatment which is demanded as much in the public interest as in their own, be obliged to submit to the stigma of pauperism. Unless, however, the Chartered Asylums should become possessed of means, at their disposal for charitable purposes, sufficient to enable them, in all cases, as they do now in many cases, to admit private patients in poor circumstances at pauper rates of board, it is not seen that any remedy can be found except by special legislation.

In cases where the interests of a patient seem to suffer by his being treated as a nominal pauper, or where his circumstances are such as to afford no ground for his being treated as a pauper, the Board have no difficulty in putting the matter right; but such cases are in their experience rare.

#### VIII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

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There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments.

The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment, that is, for those who cannot pay a rate of board above or much above the rate charged for pauper patients, is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private Asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded as satisfactory, and we are therefore glad to be able to state that such institutions have been for many years extinct in Scotland. Those District Asylums which happen to possess vacant accommodation receive a considerable number of the poorer class of private patients, in some instances at rates not exceeding the pauper rate of the District served by the asylum, but in most cases at rates which are sufficient to leave some profit to the institution. In the actual circumstances of the country, District Asylums perform a useful public service in receiving patients at low rates of board as private patients. It would, at present, be difficult, if not impossible, to provide elsewhere for the private patients accommodated in such asylums, except as pauper patients. Their reception at low rates of board, on the footing of private patients, tends to the relief of the poor-rate, as it not infrequently leads to the cost of the maintenance of patients being defrayed by friends, who, if the patients had to submit to the stigma of pauperism in order to obtain treatment, would probably decline to give any assistance beyond what they might be legally compelled to give.

The reception of private patients into District Asylums is, however, not wholly unattended with evils. There is an absence of security to the patients that the arrangement will be permanent, as the accommodation, which is provided out of assessments levied to secure treatment for the pauper insane, must be resumed for use in that way whenever need arises. But the more serious evils connected with the reception of private patients into District Asylums are those likely to arise when any considerable number of patients is received at rates which yield a profit. In such cases the resources of the institution are apt to be concentrated upon the class from which profit is derived to the detriment of the class supported from the rates; and a still more serious evil results from the temptation which is held out to strain unduly the capacity of the asylum in order to avoid the necessity for removing profitable private patients to make room for paupers. These dangers to the interests of the pauper insane, for whose care and treatment District Asylums were erected, require to be kept constantly in view, and to be carefully guarded against.

Asylum  
Accommoda-  
tion for Private  
Lunatics.

The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of small means should be received are the Royal and Chartered Asylums. These asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient, as regards locality, for supplying the accommodation required; and, as has been frequently pointed out in previous Reports, in receiving private patients at very low rates of board, they perform a most charitable and useful work, and appear to be acting in the spirit of their founders. Most of these institutions receive a limited number of patients whose friends are able to contribute such a sum as £25 a year, and in these cases the asylums afford, from the funds at their disposal, advantages which, without their aid, it would be impossible to obtain. But in the great majority of such cases, and in many cases where patients are able to pay considerably more than £25 a year, they could not get admission to Royal Asylums, except on the footing of paupers; and not infrequently it is difficult to obtain admission as a private patient at a rate almost twice as high as that named.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of most Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement made in previous reports that they cannot be regarded as having done all that ought to be done, nor all that can be done if public attention is intelligently directed to the matter, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

## IX. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county on account of pauper lunatics is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1892. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 12,844 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums,

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.



Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £251,628 was paid; of which £186,831 was for maintenance in asylums, £17,115 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £39,435 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £8247 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £11,802 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £115,574 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act 1892.

Increase of  
Expenditure  
since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858:—

Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certi- ficates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EX- PENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 . . .	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
1859-63 . . .	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864-68 . . .	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869-73 . . .	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-79 . . .	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-84 . . .	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-85 . . .	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-86 . . .	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-87 . . .	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-88 . . .	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-89 . . .	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
1889-90 . . .	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890-91 . . .	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
1891-92 . . .	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £251,628 in 1891-92. Of this latter sum, however, £115,574 was repaid to Parochial Boards from imperial sources, so that the net expenditure by Parochial Boards in 1891-92, without deducting outlays recovered from patients or their relatives, was only £136,054, which is somewhat less than the average parochial expenditure on pauper lunatics in the years 1869-73, before the Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid came into operation. The Table further shows that the expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments is more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings more than twice as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing. But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877-78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1891-92 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 8s. 6d., which is lower than the average expenditure in any five years since 1873.

Cost per head  
has been falling  
since 1877-78.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and the whole of the increase during the last fourteen years, is not due to any larger expenditure per head on the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll. We drew attention to the causes which may have led to this increased number at pages lvi-lxi of our last Report, and a further reference is made to the subject on pages lxii-lxv of the present Report.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

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Increase of Expenditure due to growth of numbers.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXII., refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in Expenditure Table.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £11,802 in 1891-92.

Repayments by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Contribution from State Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1891-92 was equal to about 4s. 7½d. per week for each patient, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the eighteen years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Amount of Contributions from  
State Funds towards the  
maintenance of pauper  
lunatics.

For the year ending 14th May 1875,	.	.	£59,483
" " 1876,	.	.	62,637
" " 1877,	.	.	65,470
" " 1878,	.	.	68,533
" " 1879,	.	.	71,272
" " 1880,	.	.	73,833
" " 1881,	.	.	76,856
" " 1882,	.	.	79,711
" " 1883,	.	.	81,495
" " 1884,	.	.	83,089
" " 1885,	.	.	85,111
" " 1886,	.	.	87,164
" " 1887,	.	.	88,258
" " 1888,	.	.	89,072
" " 1889,	.	.	91,335
" " 1890,	.	.	90,474
" " 1891,	.	.	90,450
" " 1892,	.	.	115,574

Daily Cost of  
Maintenance in  
Establish-  
ments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1882-83 to 1891-92 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3½d., which is the same as that for the previous four years.

Daily Cost of  
each Mode of  
Provision for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1892, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1¾d. and the highest 1s. 7¼d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 19s. 4½d. and £29, 7s. 1½d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10d. and the highest 1s. 2½d., or £15, 5s. and £22, 2s. 3d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6¾d. and the highest is 1s. 0¾d., or £10, 5s. 10½d. and £19, 8s. 10½d. per annum.

Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £25 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20, 16s. in the Ayr Asylum to £27 in the Roxburgh Asylum. In



Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 12s. 9d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, to £29, 11s. 6d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.  
—

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £15, 4s. 5d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £29, 1s. 9d. in the Wigtown Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVI. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1891-92, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this Table give useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation.

Accounts of  
District  
Boards.

1. Cost of  
Providing  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation.

Table XXVII. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1891-92, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1891-92 is £24, 18s. 11d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 11s. 11d. ;\* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 2s. 9d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying

2. Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients.

\* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1891-92, under the five heads specified:—

No.	YEAR 1891-92.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
	ASYLUMS.						
1	Argyll District Asylum	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	Ayr	10 14 3	0 9 1	0 0 10	2 3 4	10 19 6	24 2 9
3	Banff	10 6 7	0 10 7	0 4 4	2 1 9	11 7 10	24 5 2
4	Elgin	11 8 5	0 13 9	0 11 8	2 11 0	10 8 4	25 6 2
5	Fife	12 12 10	0 17 8	0 12 11	1 9 6	10 1 9	25 4 10
6	Haddington	9 12 8	0 6 1	0 4 9	1 11 4	10 16 0	22 7 8
7	Inverness	9 16 2	0 8 7	0 8 7	1 8 7	11 16 4	23 13 8
8	Kirklands	9 16 5	0 7 8	0 12 8	1 8 6	10 14 11	22 16 6
9	Midlothian	9 17 6	0 7 1	0 2 4	1 14 11	12 4 9	24 3 7
10	Perth	10 19 8	0 11 11	0 5 6	2 7 5	14 5 4	28 3 5
11	Roxburgh	12 1 8	0 9 3	0 5 8	2 0 11	12 9 9	27 2 8
12	Stirling	11 6 8	0 8 5	0 4 5	1 9 2	15 8 2	28 12 3
	Averages,	10 5 6	0 11 8	0 5 10	2 1 7	13 11 9	26 10 8
		10 11 1	0 9 5	0 6 3	1 17 2	11 19 8	24 18 11

This statement shows that in the year 1891-92 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12, 12s. 10d. per patient, in the Elgin Asylum; and the lowest £9, 12s. 8d., in the Fife Asylum, which is 18s. 5d. below the average of all District Asylums.

3. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed.

Table XXVIII. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption, in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1891-92; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

4. Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farm  
and Garden.

Table XXIX. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

Table XXX. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1891-92 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.  
—  
5. Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts.

## X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.  
—

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1883-92, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1883,	.	.	1	1888,	.	.	9
1884,	.	.	10	1889,	.	.	5
1885,	.	.	10	1890,	.	.	4
1886,	.	.	8	1891,	.	.	8
1887,	.	.	11	1892,	.	.	14

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history, such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that due arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public



Dangerous  
Lunatics.

or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

## XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1892, 50 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 18 were sent to England, 31 to Ireland, and 1 to Norway.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

Lunatics  
under Judicial  
Factors.

## XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1892 there were 664 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

402 were in asylums in Scotland;

227 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and

35 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 35 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 13 were in asylums in England, 18 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Ireland, 1 was in an asylum in Australia, 1 in a private dwelling in Australia, and 1 in a private dwelling in America.

The amount of supervision exercised by the Board over these patients was fully described in our Eighteenth and Nineteenth Reports. All of them resident in Scotland were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

Steps have been taken which place at our disposal fuller information than had previously been received regarding petitions to the Court of Session for the appointment and discharge of Curators.

### XIII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1893. Increase of number since 1858.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1893, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 13,058, showing an increase of 7234.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	761
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	95
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . .	5365
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	735
Total, . .	6956
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . . .</i>	<i>278</i>
<i>Total Increase, . . . . .</i>	<i>7234</i>

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:— Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1893.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1893.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	7488	5108	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	157	...	588	...
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse, . . . . .	840	2446	1606	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1804	2634	830	...	...
„ The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, . . . . .	26	55	29	...	...
Training Schools, . . . . .	29	278	249	...	...
<b>Total Increase or Decrease,</b>	<b>5824</b>	<b>13058</b>	<b>7822</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>7234</b>

Increase of  
Number  
since 1858.

These figures show that, of the increase of 7822 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 588 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 7234 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 124 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 35 per cent.\*

Proportion of  
Lunatics to  
Population.

At 1st January 1893 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 44 per 100,000 of population, which is two more than last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 205, which is 2 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 was at the beginning of this year 62, which is 2 more than last year, and is equal to the highest proportion recorded.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 267, as against the next highest 263 which was attained last year.

Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy not due  
to Registration  
as Pauper  
Patients of  
Persons who  
would formerly  
have been  
Registered as  
Private  
Patients.

#### XIV. INCREASE OF PAUPER LUNACY NOT DUE TO REGISTRATION AS PAUPER PATIENTS OF PERSONS WHO WOULD FORMERLY HAVE BEEN REGISTERED AS PRIVATE PATIENTS.

The average number of private patients in asylums during the five years 1861-65 was 1024, and during the five years 1886-90, that is 25 years later, it was 1554. This gives for the first period 33 per 100,000 of population, and for the second 40, showing an increase of 7 per 100,000 of population. The average number of pauper patients in establishments in the same period rose from 3617 to 7457, showing an increase of 73 per 100,000 of population. The increase of pauper patients during these 25 years was thus more than ten times as great per 100,000 of population as the increase of private patients, and whether a longer or a shorter period be taken for the comparison, a similarly large proportional increase of pauper patients will be found to have occurred.

In our last Report, in speaking of certain causes which might be held to be of themselves sufficient to account for the increase of pauper lunacy, it was said that 'there is no evidence that any considerable contribution to the increasing mass of lunacy, which is shown by each year's statistics to have passed under certification has as yet been made from the wealthier strata of society from which certified private patients are drawn.'

It was not within the scope of the section of our last Report, from which this passage is quoted, to enter into the reasons on which the belief expressed in it rests. But it may be thought that the

\* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1892.



small increase of the number of private patients, as compared with the increase of the number of pauper patients, may be accounted for by an increasing transference of registered private patients to the class of registered pauper patients, or by the registration of patients from the outset as pauper patients who would formerly have been registered as private patients, and it may therefore serve a useful purpose to state our reasons for thinking that no material increase of the transference of patients from the private to the pauper class has taken place, and that persons now registered as private patients are in the main as truly private patients, and the persons now registered as pauper patients as truly pauper patients as they have been in former years.

Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy not  
due to Regis-  
tration as  
Pauper  
Patients of  
Persons who  
would for-  
merly have  
been Regis-  
tered as  
Private  
Patients.

We receive, as a rule, a statement of the profession or occupation of all persons received into asylums, but we have not tabulated these statements because they are so full of uncertainties that their tabulation would not only be of no value, but might be seriously misleading. There have been at all times a certain number of pauper patients in establishments who belong to the professions, or who have at one time occupied positions such as in ordinary circumstances would have placed them among private patients. The great majority of such patients, however, have been reduced by their insanity to destitution, and they are as truly pauper lunatics as the poorest labourers who have become insane. They do not seem to be proportionally more numerous now than they were thirty years ago, and their actual number is still, as it has always been, quite insignificant.

In the case of all private patients who become paupers the change of position is reported to us, and they are then registered as pauper lunatics. Our registers only show the number of such persons for the last eleven years, and from them it appears that 63 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1880-82, and that 67 private patients became pauper patients in the two years 1891-92. There is therefore no evidence in the figures we possess to show that during the last 11 years, for which years only we have trustworthy information, any increased rate of transfer from the private to the pauper list has taken place.

It is thus shown that a certain number of private patients yearly become pauper patients, but, on the other hand, a certain number of pauper patients yearly become private patients. Our statistics regarding these last extend further back, and it appears from them that in the two years 1871-72 the number of pauper patients who became private patients was 23, in the two years 1881-82 it was 38, and in the two years 1891-92 it was 35. The flow of this current from the pauper to the private roll, which might be expected to become weaker if patients formerly registered as private patients were now being in increasing numbers registered as pauper patients, is shown by these figures to have become, on the contrary, stronger than it was twenty years ago.

We possess information, from the early years of the institution of the Board on to the present time, as to the amount of money contri-

Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy not due  
to Registration  
as Pauper  
Patients of  
Persons who  
would former-  
ly have been Regis-  
tered as  
Private  
Patients.

but by relatives or from other sources towards the cost of the main-  
tenance of pauper lunatics ; and at first sight the increase which has  
taken place in the amount of this contribution might seem to  
support the opinion that some of the persons now registered as  
pauper patients would in former years have been placed under  
treatment as private patients. The contributions, which in the year  
1861 amounted to 7s. 8d. per head of pauper lunatics relieved, had  
risen in 1891 to 18s. 9d. per head. But there are considerations  
which greatly affect the significance of this increase. As the burden  
of pauper lunacy became increasingly felt by parishes, the parochial  
officials were naturally stimulated to make greater efforts to reduce  
its weight, and accordingly in 1871 these contributions had risen  
to 13s. 2d. per head of persons relieved. The efforts made to  
require the relatives of patients to contribute as far as possible to  
the cost of their maintenance, received, further, a special stimulus  
from the giving of the parliamentary grant in 1875. When that  
occurred, the central poor-law authority enjoined upon Parochial  
Boards the necessity of seeing that no burden was placed upon the  
Exchequer which it ought not to bear. Consequently we find that in  
1877 the contributions had risen to 18s. 4d. per head of persons  
relieved ; but since that year, although the number of private  
patients in proportion to population has altered but little, and the  
number of pauper patients in proportion to population has greatly  
increased, the contributions from private sources towards the cost  
of maintenance of pauper lunatics have not materially changed.  
In 1877 it was, as has been said, 18s. 4d. per head of persons  
relieved, in 1881 it was 18s. 7d., in 1887 it was 17s. 4d., and in  
1891 it was 18s. 9d.

The patients who can be most truly said to occupy a debateable  
ground between that of patients registered as private patients and  
that of patients registered as paupers, are those patients registered  
as paupers the cost of whose maintenance is entirely repaid to  
parishes from private sources. It will be observed, from what is  
stated on page xliv of this Report, that the number of patients of  
this class in asylums at 1st January 1886 was only 141 ; and  
a reference to that section of our Report will show further that  
few of them, if any, belong to a class of patients who would be  
likely to have been treated as private patients under past con-  
ditions. But even if the class of patients now referred to has  
somewhat increased, and if all of them were transferred from the  
pauper to the private roll, the transference would not make any  
material difference in the comparative increase of the numbers of  
private and pauper lunatics.

The circumstances of all pauper lunatics in private dwellings  
come minutely under the view of the Board's officers, and as  
regards them it is known that they belong to a class who would  
not, under any circumstances, have come upon our register as private  
patients. Such patients, if they had not been registered as pauper  
lunatics, would have been maintained either as ordinary paupers or  
by their friends, under conditions which would not have brought  
them under the Board's control. They would, therefore, not have

been registered as lunatics at all ; and we think that these remarks are true also of the great bulk of the patients now in asylums as pauper lunatics.

The increase which has taken place in the number of private patients may be the result either of an increasing tendency to insanity in the community, or it may be largely, if not wholly, accounted for by considerations somewhat similar to those which we regarded as operative in causing some if not all of the great increase of pauper patients. We have no statistics which make it possible to demonstrate how the matter stands. It is certain, however, that if the means of finding accommodation for private patients at pauper rates of board were made greater than they now are, the effect would be to place a considerable number of persons upon the private roll who are now registered as pauper lunatics, and we should thus have an increase of the number of private patients which would clearly have no connection whatever with an increased production of lunacy. In other words, we could create the circumstances, as regards accommodation and rates of board, which would certainly increase the number of registered private patients without any increased liability to insanity having occurred in that part of the community from which private patients are drawn.

Increase of  
Pauper  
Lunacy not  
due to Regi-  
stration as  
Pauper  
Patients of  
Persons who  
would formerly  
have been  
Registered as  
Private  
Patients.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON-WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*  
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.  
JOHN COWAN.  
ARTHUR MITCHELL.  
JOHN SIBBALD.



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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1893.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS.							NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.				In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769	
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015	
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218	
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353	
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	553	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975	
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555	
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6308	7667	
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797	
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885	
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033	
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787	
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309	
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651	
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886	
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158	
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384	
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878	
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762	
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095	
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244	
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458	
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627	
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237	
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895	
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025	
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329	
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1403	2297	1767	9897	11664	
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998	
Average of the 5 Years.	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382	
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280	
1892	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469	
1893	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725	

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.		In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840			1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797			1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866			1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883	879			1712	6354	31	28	6413
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	569	459	569		1553	6975	47	79	7101
1871.....	4524	338	544	630		1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872.....	4579	358	561	615		1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873.....	4665	342	670	556		1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874.....	4717	338	748	565		1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875.....	5002	226	760	573		1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years. }	4697	320	657	588		1525	7787	51	132	7971
1876.....	5158	189	861	609		1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877.....	5236	205	1038	651		1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878.....	5449	208	1092	644		1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879.....	5652	202	1139	657		1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880.....	5798	158	1229	676		1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years. }	5459	192	1072	647		1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714		1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718		1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716		1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719		1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748		1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723		1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836		2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857		2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879		2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878		2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876		2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865		2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882		2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875		2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876		2634	12725	55	278	13058



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS.	Population.	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
1871 .....	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872 .....	3,368,921	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2308	8189
1873 .....	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874 .....	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875 .....	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
1876 .....	3,514,744	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527
1877 .....	3,552,183	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138
1878 .....	3,590,022	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965
1879 .....	3,628,268	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574
1880 .....	3,665,443	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881 .....	3,705,995	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882 .....	3,742,564	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883 .....	3,770,657	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884 .....	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885 .....	3,827,478	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886 .....	3,856,307	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887 .....	3,885,155	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888 .....	3,914,318	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889 .....	3,943,701	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890 .....	3,973,305	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891 .....	4,003,132	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892 .....	4,033,180	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893 .....	4,063,452	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413

\* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General. The estimates of the population have been re-adjusted to bring them into harmony with the results of the Census. The proportions founded on the adjusted estimates differ somewhat from those formerly published.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1892; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.			
	Private.				Pauper.				* Not Recovered.				Private.				Pauper.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858.....	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235
1865.....	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183
1870.....	591	622	2259	2504	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147
1871.....	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	189	115
1872.....	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200
1873.....	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183
Average of 5 Years, 1874-1878.....	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166
1875.....	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1037	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211
1876.....	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318
1877.....	660	697	2697	3076	272	280	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	166	207
1878.....	667	686	2813	3227	267	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	472	114	114	297	329	35	28	182	186
1879.....	657	701	2960	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	476	103	102	341	351	23	21	196	196
Average of 5 Years, 1880-1884.....	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	196	213
1881.....	719	692	3167	3555	234	227	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	78	379	404	21	11	230	241
1882.....	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193
1883.....	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201
1884.....	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1381	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	208
Average of 5 Years, 1885-1889.....	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209
1885.....	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	19	19	184	242
1886.....	707	762	3484	3764	221	255	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188
1887.....	708	781	3541	3725	225	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	454	17	22	190	185
1888.....	728	813	3612	3774	229	272	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	336	395	14	18	172	183
1889.....	759	877	3721	3870	233	293	1204	1315	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183
Average of 5 Years, 1890-1894.....	723	796	3552	3783	229	263	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190
1890.....	773	864	3789	3859	261	291	1237	1297	75	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	182	189
1891.....	771	908	3884	4104	254	323	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	388	421	16	18	182	193
1892.....	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1892.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	<b>186</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>1424</b>
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	<b>210</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1673</b>
1870.....	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871.....	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872.....	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873.....	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874.....	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>204</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>1921</b>
1875.....	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876.....	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877.....	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878.....	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879.....	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1831</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>2317</b>
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>212</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>2060</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>2510</b>
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years. }	<b>225</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>2062</b>	<b>1194</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>2539</b>
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1892.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864. }	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869. }	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
1870.....	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871.....	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872.....	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873.....	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874.....	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of } 5 Years. }	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
1875.....	198	776	160	237	103	453	461	1471	1932
1876.....	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877.....	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878.....	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879.....	177	865	166	280	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of } 5 Years. }	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	932	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years. }	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	133	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years. }	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1892.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1253.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	32.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.6
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	37.1	35.9	35.0	39.0	37.0	9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1899.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1870.....	2237.5	2249.5	4487.0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31.1	36.6	33.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	8.9	8.6	8.8
" 1871.....	2246.0	2286.5	4532.5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	226	232	458	186	186	384	34.6	35.5	34.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1872.....	2249.5	2298.5	4548.0	784	858	1642	306	336	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34.2	36.8	35.6	39.0	46.2	42.1	9.3	7.9	8.6
" 1873.....	2309.5	2382.5	4692.0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35.9	40.5	38.2	40.7	42.8	41.4	9.6	7.5	8.5
" 1874.....	2380.5	2479.5	4860.0	906	958	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	155	376	38.1	38.6	38.4	36.8	40.6	38.7	8.0	7.5	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2292.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
YEAR 1875.....	2466.0	2609.0	5075.0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38.6	37.2	35.2	34.1	43.2	38.7	9.6	6.6	8.0
" 1876.....	2501.5	2695.5	5197.0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34.7	36.2	35.4	38.4	44.5	41.6	8.4	8.0	8.2
" 1877.....	2578.0	2753.5	5331.5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	234	271	525	206	183	389	34.6	36.8	35.8	36.4	45.1	41.0	8.0	6.6	7.3
" 1878.....	2680.0	2870.5	5550.5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34.5	33.8	34.1	36.4	43.7	39.6	7.9	6.7	7.3
" 1879.....	2798.0	2982.0	5780.0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33.2	31.3	32.4	35.9	46.8	41.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2800.5	2951.5	5752.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	235	235	450	39.5	34.4	32.0	32.0	41.1	40.9	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	420	792	291	320	611	231	230	461	33.0	38.4	36.2	36.4	41.9	39.4	7.7	7.4	7.5
" 1882.....	3065.5	3153.5	6219.0	930	1099	2029	372	470	841	305	378	683	283	238	590	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.3
" 1883.....	3028.5	3156.5	6185.0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.9	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
" 1884.....	3052.5	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	380	406	736	262	235	437	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	341	650	248	240	488	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	851	263	237	590	32.9	34.2	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	247	246	487	33.0	32.7	32.9	41.1	42.5	41.8	8.9	7.9	8.2
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	983	1101	2084	386	452	838	369	359	628	247	246	503	31.8	33.7	32.8	39.7	41.1	40.3	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3220.0	3358.5	6578.5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	307	307	607	250	260	503	32.3	34.6	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	3470.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	460	846	332	360	692	248	245	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3158.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.7	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.3	39.6	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	288	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891.....	3507.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2454	395	484	879	316	308	656	323	309	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	33.9	35.4	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1238	2408	473	552	1025	325	316	631	352	289	631	33.9	33.7	33.8	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued*.  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1892

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	355.0	462.0	817.0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35.2	48.0	42.5	38.4	38.7	38.6	8.4	7.5	8.0
" 1859.....	351.5	490.0	841.5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32.1	34.3	33.4	38.9	39.3	39.1	10.8	6.1	8.1
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	335.9	501.5	837.4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34.3	34.5	34.4	24.3	35.0	30.5	7.9	8.2	8.0
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	258.5	350.8	609.3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45.6	47.9	48.9	34.1	33.6	33.6	9.7	8.0	8.7
YEAR 1870.....	120.5	212.5	333.0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88.6	64.9	73.6	26.2	28.4	27.3	14.1	12.7	13.2
" 1871.....	130.5	215.5	346.0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67.4	61.3	63.6	21.6	23.5	22.7	15.3	14.2	15.4
" 1872.....	138.5	217.0	355.5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44.0	35.6	37.7	27.9	29.7	28.4	9.4	8.3	8.7
" 1873.....	129.0	210.0	339.0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	38.4	44.3	41.3	29.8	35.5	33.6	15.5	7.1	10.3
" 1874.....	111.5	200.5	312.0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38.6	35.9	36.9	55.8	37.5	44.3	8.1	9.0	8.7
Average of 5 Years.....	126.0	211.1	337.1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54.9	48.1	50.7	29.5	31.3	30.4	12.5	6.2	9.8
YEAR 1875.....	78.0	145.0	223.0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47.4	37.9	41.3	53.8	45.5	50.0	10.3	7.6	8.5
" 1876.....	75.0	125.0	200.0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46.7	41.6	43.5	31.4	38.5	35.6	16.0	9.4	7.5
" 1877.....	77.5	129.0	206.5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52.3	34.9	41.6	34.1	35.6	30.3	10.3	7.3	8.7
" 1878.....	51.8	130.0	206.7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44.3	38.2	41.1	47.1	36.3	30.0	16.9	5.7	9.7
" 1879.....	73.5	127.7	201.2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34.0	26.6	29.3	24.0	44.1	35.6	6.8	4.7	5.5
Average of 5 Years.....	76.1	131.3	207.4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	8	45.2	35.1	39.1	39.5	43.5	43.2	12.1	5.6	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	50.0	107.5	157.5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	38.0	27.0	27.3	35.7	37.9	37.2	10.0	2.8	5.1
" 1881.....	47.5	109.0	156.5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35.8	22.0	23.2	32.9	30.0	31.2	6.3	5.8	5.8
" 1882.....	44.5	108.0	152.5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29.2	21.3	23.6	38.5	30.4	33.3	18.0	7.4	10.5
" 1883.....	46.5	110.0	156.5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36.6	25.5	28.8	17.6	7.1	11.1	8.6	5.3	6.4
" 1884.....	48.0	107.5	155.5	8	13	21	3	8	15	4	7	11	4	1	10	15.7	12.1	13.5	37.5	61.5	71.4	2.1	9.3	7.1
Average of 5 Years.....	47.3	108.4	155.7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29.2	21.6	23.8	42.0	34.2	37.8	8.9	6.1	7.1
YEAR 1885.....	44.0	99.5	143.5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13.6	26.1	22.3	33.3	33.8	50.0	13.6	8.0	9.8
" 1886.....	40.5	97.5	138.0	11	20	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	5	11	14	12.6	25.0	22.2	27.3	25.0	27.8	7.4	11.3	10.1
" 1887.....	41.0	97.0	138.0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	4	9	51.2	28.9	35.5	28.6	26.5	26.5	14.6	1.0	3.1
" 1888.....	46.0	107.0	153.0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	1	13	32.6	30.8	31.4	20.0	27.3	25.0	8.7	8.4	8.5
" 1889.....	47.5	109.5	157.0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37.9	27.4	30.6	44.4	46.7	45.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
Average of 5 Years.....	43.8	102.1	145.9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32.0	25.4	28.1	28.6	37.0	34.1	10.0	7.1	8.0
YEAR 1890.....	45.5	108.5	154.0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28.6	30.4	28.9	23.1	39.4	34.8	13.2	5.5	7.8
" 1891.....	16.0	110.5	157.5	20	27	47	7	6	13	8	11	15	3	5	8	42.6	24.4	23.8	35.0	22.2	27.7	6.4	4.5	5.1
" 1892.....	51.5	108.5	160.0	1	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31.1	21.9	26.9	18.8	59.3	44.2	5.8	8.3	7.5



APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1892.  
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
 (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	16.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	268.5	468.0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	16.3	10.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	35	59	20	21	41	44.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
YEAR 1870.....	219.5	336.0	548.5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	48.4	48.4	45.4	48.5	52.0	50.6	8.4	9.8	9.3
" 1871.....	217.3	335.0	559.5	126	130	266	61	57	118	22	25	57	26	38	63	57.9	38.8	46.3	44.8	43.8	46.1	12.0	11.6	11.8
" 1872.....	224.5	342.0	566.5	114	127	241	55	68	132	22	31	53	30	24	54	50.8	37.1	42.5	48.2	53.5	51.0	13.4	7.0	9.5
" 1873.....	295.0	414.5	709.5	211	255	466	81	109	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71.5	61.5	66.7	38.4	41.2	39.9	13.9	11.6	12.5
" 1874.....	315.5	438.5	754.0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44.7	42.8	42.8	53.6	45.9	49.2	6.3	10.5	8.8
Average of 5 Years.....	253.0	373.2	625.2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
YEAR 1875.....	361.0	441.0	809.0	321	296	617	70	108	178	131	115	246	38	59	97	88.9	67.1	76.9	21.8	34.8	28.0	10.5	13.4	12.1
" 1876.....	437.5	565.0	1022.5	419	481	900	143	189	282	100	178	358	64	46	110	91.6	85.1	88.0	34.1	28.9	31.3	14.0	8.1	10.8
" 1877.....	470.0	595.0	1065.0	350	355	685	138	184	272	136	112	247	53	58	111	74.5	56.3	64.3	39.4	40.0	39.7	11.3	9.7	10.4
" 1878.....	501.5	613.5	1119.0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67.8	56.2	61.4	37.4	39.4	38.4	11.8	9.8	10.7
" 1879.....	543.0	641.0	1184.0	348	380	671	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	131	64.1	51.5	57.3	33.3	37.9	35.5	13.6	7.3	10.2
Average of 5 Years.....	466.6	571.1	1037.7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
YEAR 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62.8	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354	381	685	122	170	292	136	124	262	57	66	123	57.3	45.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	42.6	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	382	319	661	139	140	279	163	97	250	44	51	95	53.9	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	42.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.5	741.0	1387.5	315	343	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	68	139	48.7	47.0	47.8	43.5	41.7	42.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46.3	39.2	42.6	42.6	43.3	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
YEAR 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39.9	40.9	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	46.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	44.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	62	59	141	36.3	42.9	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.8	11.7	7.8	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263	343	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	784.0	1502.0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43.7	42.7	42.9	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
YEAR 1890.....	709.5	801.5	1514.0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42.8	40.0	41.3	43.8	46.0	43.4	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329	325	654	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	193	46.4	40.1	43.0	41.3	43.4	42.4	16.3	9.5	12.7
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	44.4	43.3	9.3	7.6	8.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1892.  
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Trans- fers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers.)			Deaths.			Proportion of: Re- Admissions per cent on Number Resident.						Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Year 1858.....	121.0	103.5	314.5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	12	23	35	12	16	28	17.3	18.0	17.8	8.2	9.9	8.9		
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	31.3	1.9	6.6	4.5			
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25.1	21.3	22.9	8.3	13.1	10.2			
Year 1865.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24.3	23.1	26.6	7.8	6.4	6.5			
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	246.0	356.0	602.0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27.6	19.6	22.9	7.3	8.6	5.8			
Year 1870.....	267.0	356.0	623.0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19.5	20.5	20.1	3.8	11.0	4.0			
" 1871.....	281.0	358.0	639.0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	5.4	4.9			
" 1872.....	244.5	307.5	552.0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18.4	21.1	19.9	11.1	12.3	11.8			
" 1873.....	247.5	322.5	570.0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17.4	17.7	17.5	9.3	7.0	8.0			
Average of 5 Years.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19.8	18.9	19.3	5.9	9.0	7.8			
Year 1875.....	294.5	336.5	631.0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14.9	20.5	18.1	2.6	5.8	4.7			
" 1876.....	266.0	349.5	615.5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21.4	17.2	19.1	14.3	5.0	9.8			
" 1877.....	297.0	357.5	654.5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14.5	17.1	15.9	18.6	18.0	18.3			
" 1878.....	290.5	360.0	650.5	36	47	83	1	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12.4	13.1	12.8	2.8	12.8	8.4				
" 1879.....	296.0	370.5	666.5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16.2	17.5	17.0	14.6	10.8	12.4			
Average of 5 Years.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15.9	17.0	16.5	11.4	10.3	10.4			
Year 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18.3	16.0	17.1	3.5	8.3	6.0			
" 1881.....	323.0	385.0	708.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7			
" 1882.....	329.5	398.5	728.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	17	25	42	17	25	42	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	...			
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4			
" 1884.....	346.0	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1			
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9			
Year 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1			
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.7	22.9	3.2	7.4	5.6			
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17.4	23.0	20.0	9.9	4.1	6.3			
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8			
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3			
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1			
Year 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9			
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8			
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1893.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1894.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1895.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1896.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1897.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1898.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1899.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1900.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1901.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1902.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1903.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1904.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1905.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1906.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1907.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1908.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1909.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1910.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1911.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1912.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1913.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1914.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1915.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1916.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1917.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1918.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1919.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			
" 1920.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0			

## APPENDIX A—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-five Years 1858-92.

[illegible]



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-four Years, 1859-92.

YEARS.	ADMITTED TO ROLL OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						CEASED TO BE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.					
	Infinitated by Inspectors of Poor.			Trans-ferred from Asylums.			Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.			Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
During 1859 .....	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4.3	4.9	4.7		
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864 .....	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5.7	5.3	5.5		
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869 .....	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5.5	6.2	5.9		
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874 .....	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5.7	5.9	5.8		
During 1875 .....	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	5.8	6.2	6.0		
" 1876 .....	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1417	1	6	4	6.1	5.6	5.8		
" 1877 .....	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54	35	46	81	594	881	1385	11	9	10	6.3	5.9	5.8		
" 1878 .....	53	58	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	836	1398	3	6	5	6.4	4.8	5.4		
" 1879 .....	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	6.3	4.0	4.9		
Average of 5 Years .....	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6.2	5.2	5.6		
During 1880 .....	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	4.4	4.4	4.2		
" 1881 .....	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	1	10	7	6.5	5.1	5.7		
" 1882 .....	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	6	15	24	34	45	73	36	38	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	5.4	5.6	5.6		
" 1883 .....	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	61	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	5.6	5.6	5.6		
" 1884 .....	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	4.0	3.5	4.9		
Average of 5 Years .....	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5.1	5.3	5.2		
During 1885 .....	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2038	5	3	4	5.0	3.9	4.3		
" 1886 .....	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	46	76	122	877	1303	2140	7	4	5	5.5	5.8	5.7		
" 1887 .....	60	59	69	164	139	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	3.9	4.2	4.1		
" 1888 .....	48	67	76	88	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	5.0	4.4	4.7		
" 1889 .....	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	3.7	5.0	4.5		
Average of 5 Years .....	55	70	92	139	147	209	366	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4.6	4.7	4.6		
During 1890 .....	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	10	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	4.3	4.4	4.4		
" 1891 .....	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	13	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2485	8	7	5	7.2	5.9	6.2		
" 1892 .....	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	4.4	4.2	4.3		

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1892.

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1892.

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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1893.

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	SCOTLAND.		Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmann.	Dumfries.	Dumfriesshire.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Glasgow.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcaldy.	Lanark.	Leith.	Linlithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																						
Population Mean of 1861-91	5,880,610	274,840	72,908	231,986	62,731	23,889	18,019	38,818	28,576	86,338	75,194	81,681	43,856	179,738	271,898	37,997	85,031	26,556	6,171	41,056	994,123	68,413	9,453	31,248	14,237	127,641	258,204	78,638	56,756	28,055	29,208	116,546	22,136	37,336																																						
Place in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																						
1861	2470	1787	290	110	90	122	133	122	34	53	29	32	30	20	59	70	21	13	22	17	99	53	29	78	54	34	199	76	399	64	63	37	84	120	53	29	19	6	57	37	330	102	37	11	14	9	10	33	13	8	215	150	153	32	54	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47				
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	119.0	97.2	120.0	138.0	106.0	44.9	45.2	31.0	29.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.6	19.0	95.8	46.4	29.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.8	352.4	64.0	59.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	55.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	29.0	631.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.0	117.4	46.2	49.4	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0				
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Population of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	56	41	96	35	130	61	137	29	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	68	99	17	56	29	163	101	65	106	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	80	60	92	86	45	77	134	103	105				
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	4282.8	1521.2	337.6	168.8	136.4	109.2	180.0	189.6	71.8	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	16.2	36.2	55.2	28.0	9.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	122.2	77.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	788.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	19.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2				
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	83	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	153	26	138	76	102	61	190	30	136	62	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	788.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	19.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	95.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2					
1871	4892	1468	382	154	157	102	238	87	98	48	47	17	33	15	46	89	33	10	76	16	149	85	64	73	181	33	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48
1872	4876	1492	394	143	146	110	235	83	92	40	45	19	25	15	45	81	33	10	77	17	181	33	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1873	4984	1498	398	146	148	118	251	81	95	47	46	19	21	17	49	81	34	13	74	17	188	34	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1874	6088	1441	398	146	152	104	270	79	82	48	46	18	33	17	46	81	32	13	77	18	180	32	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1875	5274	1367	484	150	160	95	279	70	91	41	64	17	39	16	61	47	36	13	82	17	138	27	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
Absolute Annual Average	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	117.0	151.0	105.8	250.6	80.0	90.8	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	124.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	69.4	19.0	141.4	122.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.8	865.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	130.4	4.8	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8				
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	149	43	163	50	200	140	125	40	150	75	131	49	166	94	115	123	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	182	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	139	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	89	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	34	67	88	137	39	56	92	155	110				
1876	5581	1381	441	154	164	98	279	76	96	36	55	20	40	17	89	49	39	11	89	14	131	29	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1877	5773	1418	452	154	167	93	208	75	101	43	56	17	41	18	62	58	40	10	96	14	124	29	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1878	6040	1385	470	156	171	92	232	71	102	46	59	20	46	14	61	58	40	10	94	13	147	29	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1879	6292	1398	492	158	182	95	251	68	107	47	67	24	48	17	61	63	40	8	107	14	158	27	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1880	6474	1416	519	161	223	76	264	65	106	44	71	30	51	18	61	65	45	8	113	14	162	29	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
Absolute Annual Average	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	154.4	194.4	86.8	324.8	70.8	102.4	42.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	58.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	145.4	29.4	124.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	69.4	19.0	141.4	122.2	64.6	18.0	16.6	9.0	66.4	32.8	865.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	130.4	4.8	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8				
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1881-91)	170	39	186	55	255	114	155	34	168	63	172	56	261	97	150	144	146	34	145	20	194	38	186	24	170	86	133	47	226	21	201	42	180	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	194	125	172	40	108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87				
1881	6722	1616	542	157	253	72	369	66	114	47	72	21	64	15	70	63	44	8	117	13	156	29	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68	36	893	106	49	8	14	5	20	29	34	6	250	129	187	33	115	82	63	34	10	6	16	24	127	31	22	35	48	48				
1882	7007	1668	568	158	268	77	356	65	126	49	78	20	68	14	70	62	41	9	123	15	168	27	922	88	66	68	23	229	61	465	38	75	22	186	98	62	18	8	68																																	





TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1893; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse.





1st January 1893, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics as at 1st January 1893.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.			
			In Establishments.						In Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.				With Relatives.		With Strangers and Alone.	
			In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1. Aberdeen,	281,331	352	451	803	185	254	439	112	110	222	22	40	62	33	47	80
2. Argyll,	75,945	199	197	396	160	138	298	48	51	99	16	31	50	20	28	48
3. Ayr,	224,222	242	319	561	157	209	366	1	1	2	12	27	43	21	32	53
4. Banff,	64,167	83	106	189	60	62	122	...	...	...	6	7	13	5	11	16
5. Berwick,	32,398	42	56	98	31	38	69	...	...	...	3	8	6	4	12	16
6. Bute,	18,408	33	40	73	24	29	53	...	...	...	27	32	59	4	9	13
7. Cathness,	37,161	74	88	162	43	44	87	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	3	7
8. Clackmannan,	28,433	31	23	54	22	17	39	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	9	13
9. Dumbarton,	94,511	74	87	161	47	47	94	22	28	50	1	3	4	4	9	17
10. Dumfries,	74,308	88	83	171	73	72	145	...	...	...	6	3	9	9	8	17
11. Edinburgh— Urban Dist.,	444,055	377	486	863	212	274	486	56	42	98	16	14	30	93	156	249
Mid-Lothian Dist.,	43,448	95	103	198	80	80	160	6	4	10	6	7	13	3	12	15
Elgin (or Moray),	187,320	228	291	519	195	229	424	...	...	...	11	17	28	22	45	67
14. Forfar,	277,788	344	515	859	203	298	501	84	94	178	15	25	40	42	98	140
15. Haddington,	37,491	67	78	145	52	59	111	6	10	16	6	6	12	3	3	6
16. Inverness,	88,362	214	227	441	127	111	238	...	...	...	61	70	131	26	46	72
17. Kincardine,	35,647	43	44	87	36	28	64	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
18. Kinross,	6,289	12	14	26	9	11	20	...	...	...	5	1	2	2	2	4
19. Kirkcudbright,	39,979	50	57	107	43	47	90	...	...	...	5	8	13	2	2	4
20. Lunark,	1,045,787	1,170	1,237	2,407	971	918	1,889	...	...	...	28	52	80	125	222	347
21. Lunthgow,	52,789	52	56	108	34	39	73	10	9	19	1	5	6	7	3	10
22. Nairn,	10,019	15	19	34	12	16	28	...	...	...	1	8	15	2	3	5
23. Orkney,	30,438	37	64	101	24	41	65	...	...	...	...	15	23	3	8	13
24. Peebles,	14,760	11	21	32	11	18	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
25. Perth,	126,128	233	225	458	151	149	300	17	18	35	21	18	39	44	40	84
26. Renfrew,	290,790	216	285	501	178	223	406	...	...	...	4	8	12	34	49	83
27. Ross and Cromarty,	77,751	160	175	335	89	95	184	...	...	...	56	61	117	15	19	34
28. Roxburgh,	53,726	64	71	135	58	60	118	...	...	...	3	5	8	3	6	9
29. Selkirk,	27,349	11	19	30	8	16	24	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1
30. Shetland,	23,711	50	66	116	27	32	59	...	...	...	14	25	39	8	9	17
31. Stirling,	125,604	121	139	260	105	98	203	4	6	10	1	10	11	11	25	36
32. Sutherland,	21,940	49	51	100	31	61	92	1	...	...	14	16	30	3	5	8
33. Wigtown,	36,048	52	62	114	21	31	52	12	11	23	14	12	26	5	8	13
Total,	4,033,103	4,975	5,862	10,837	3,544	3,898	7,442	435	441	876	412	555	967	584	968	1,552



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1883 to 1892, also of those at 1st January 1893 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1883-92.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1893.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1893.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1893.	
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	44	3	47	285	156	79	235	50	1509
2. Argyll, . . .	71	7	78	521	392	...	392	129	2336
3. Ayr, . . . .	51	2	53	250	163	44	207	43	1435
4. Banff, . . .	42	5	47	295	190	2	192	103	1897
5. Berwick, . .	36	6	42	302	213	...	213	90	1519
6. Bute, . . . .	52	3	55	397	288	...	288	109	1423
7. Caithness, .	40	21	61	436	234	...	234	202	3178
8. Clackmannan,	38	2	40	190	137	18	155	35	855
9. Dumbarton, .	38	1	39	170	99	53	152	18	1013
10. Dumfries, . .	42	2	44	230	195	...	195	35	1486
11. Edinburgh, .	60	2	62	239	146	24	170	69	1139
12. Elgin, . . .	55	6	61	444	334	...	334	110	2463
13. Fife, . . . .	43	1	44	277	226	...	226	51	1218
14. Forfar, . . .	55	2	57	309	180	64	244	65	1338
15. Haddington, .	65	3	68	387	296	43	339	48	1702
16. Inverness, .	59	19	78	499	269	...	269	230	3061
17. Kincardine, .	40	1	41	244	179	48	227	17	1215
18. Kinross, . .	56	6	62	413	313	...	313	95	1638
19. Kirkcudbright,	41	3	44	268	225	...	225	43	1883
20. Lanark, . . .	58	1	59	230	180	9	189	41	1299
21. Linlithgow, .	45	2	47	205	138	36	174	30	1099
22. Nairn, . . . .	67	3	70	339	279	...	279	60	1966
23. Orkney, . . .	37	7	44	332	214	...	214	118	2139
24. Peebles, . .	31	1	32	217	196	...	196	20	969
25. Perth, . . .	53	4	57	363	238	28	266	98	1544
26. Renfrew, . .	48	...	48	172	140	...	140	33	1039
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	47	15	62	431	237	...	237	194	3389
28. Roxburgh, . .	48	2	50	251	220	...	220	32	1163
29. Selkirk, . . .	26	1	27	110	88	...	88	22	662
30. Shetland, . .	46	16	62	404	206	3	209	195	3170
31. Stirling, . . .	45	1	46	207	162	8	170	37	1160
32. Sutherland, .	52	12	64	456	278	5	233	173	3336
33. Wigtown, . .	41	7	48	316	144	64	208	108	2111
SCOTLAND, . .	52	3	55	269	184	22	206	62	1459

\* Calculated on Populations of 1891.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1892.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	198	198
2. Argyll . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	45	
	Do. Inverness . . . . .	3	49
3. Ayr . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	3	140
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	137	
4. Banff . . . . .	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	28	28
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	10	10
6. Bute . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	3	12
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	9	
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	12	12
8. Clackmannan . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	12	12
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	3	28
	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	24	
	Private Asylum, Westernmains . . . . .	1	
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	293	293
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	477
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	387	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . . . .	52	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	21	
	Do. Mollendo House . . . . .	1	
	Do. Saughton Hall . . . . .	15	
12. Elgin . . . . .	District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	31	31
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	88
	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	87	
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	159	222
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	62	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
15. Haddington . . . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	26	26
16. Inverness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	89
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	87	
Carry forward			1715

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,715
17. Kincardine . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	6	6
18. Kinross . . . . .	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	2	2
19. Kirkeudbright . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dumfries . . . . .	4	4
20. Lanark . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	42	567
	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	2	
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	5	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	111	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	3	
	Do. Fife . . . . .	1	
	Do. Mid-Lothian . . . . .	1	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	69	
	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	2	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . .	1	
	Do. Westermains . . . . .	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum . . . . .	186	
	Glasgow Do. . . . .	48	
	Govan Do. . . . .	81	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	7	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	6	
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	11	11
22. Nairn . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	5	5
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	8
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	7	
24. Peebles . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	5
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian . . . . .	4	
25. Perth . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	1	80
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	22	
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	56	
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	7	227
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	2	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum . . . . .	41	
	Greenock Do. . . . .	133	
	Paisley Do. . . . .	43	
27. Ross . . . . .	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	34
	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	33	
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	55	55
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	2	2
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . .	1	20
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Montrose . . . . .	18	
	<i>Carry forward</i>		2,741

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—continued.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
31. Stirling . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	<i>Brought forward</i> 1	2,741
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	117	
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	6	120
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	21	6
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	1	
	TOTAL,		22
			2,889

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1892.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . . .	22	...	...	22
TOTAL . . . . .	29	...	...	29



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1892.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	89.5	117.5	10	38	6	16	6	5	4	6	60.0	42.1	4.5	5.1
	{ Pauper Total,	195.0	253.0	71	88	20	42	28	24	26	12	28.2	47.7	13.3	4.7
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	284.5	370.5	81	126	26	58	28	29	30	18	39.1	46.0	10.5	4.9
	{ Pauper Total,	198.5	178.5	29	40	14	17	9	5	11	11	48.3	42.5	5.7	6.2
3. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	160.5	200.5	79	69	43	27	14	10	33	15	54.4	39.1	20.6	7.5
	{ Pauper Total,	62.0	64.0	12	15	6	5	4	2	4	6	50.0	33.3	6.5	9.4
4. Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	163.0	170.5	64	54	24	28	13	12	16	10	44.4	51.9	9.3	5.9
	{ Pauper Total,	286.5	280.5	144	155	55	71	32	30	41	30	38.2	45.8	14.3	10.7
5. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	{ Private patients,	449.5	451.0	198	209	79	99	45	42	57	40	39.9	47.4	12.7	8.9
	{ Pauper Total,	26.0	44.5	16	13	5	8	2	3	1	2	31.3	61.5	3.6	4.5
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	118.5	191.0	49	81	22	36	20	35	26	17	44.9	44.4	21.9	8.9
	{ Pauper Total,	144.5	235.5	65	94	27	44	22	38	27	19	41.5	46.8	18.7	8.1
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	180.0	160.5	66	45	19	19	13	9	16	8	33.9	42.2	8.9	5.3
	{ Pauper Total,	229.5	269.0	149	171	60	61	62	55	35	33	40.3	35.7	15.3	12.3
8. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	409.5	419.5	205	216	79	80	74	64	51	41	38.5	37.0	12.5	19.8
	{ Pauper Total,	62.0	83.0	13	19	11	11	3	3	5	3	7.7	57.9	8.1	3.6
9. Fife District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	204.0	232.0	50	59	19	19	13	12	18	10	38.0	32.2	8.8	4.3
	{ Pauper Total,	156.5	177.0	64	65	13	14	22	20	13	4	20.3	21.5	8.3	2.3
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	104.5	41.0	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	1	100.0	21.5	8.6	2.4
	{ Pauper Total,	261.0	218.0	46	45	14	14	28	24	22	5	21.5	21.5	8.4	2.3
11. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	59.0	69.0	12	18	3	7	2	4	9	7	25.0	38.9	15.3	10.1
	{ Pauper Total,	258.5	254.0	85	68	42	45	12	15	24	20	49.4	66.2	9.3	7.0
12. Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	134.0	98.5	43	38	20	12	14	16	11	11	46.5	31.6	8.2	11.2
	{ Pauper Total,	108.5	130.5	34	38	7	18	12	17	12	10	20.6	47.4	11.1	7.7
13. Kirkcaldy District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	35.5	41.5	13	16	3	9	4	6	7	5	23.1	56.3	19.7	12.0
	{ Pauper Total,	213.5	259.5	47	40	20	20	3	12	23	28	49.6	50.0	10.8	7.3
14. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	249.0	301.0	60	56	23	29	7	18	30	13	38.3	51.8	12.9	7.6
	{ Pauper Total,	48.5	49.5	18	14	3	7	1	5	4	7	11.1	50.0	10.8	10.1
15. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	155.0	151.0	34	26	13	13	15	8	11	7	52.9	50.0	7.1	4.2
	{ Pauper Total,	108.0	119.0	40	32	16	13	7	9	5	8	40.0	50.0	7.1	4.2
16. Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	223.5	222.5	87	96	34	34	14	25	18	30	39.0	35.4	8.1	13.5
	{ Pauper Total,	3570.0	3847.5	1210	1298	473	552	325	346	382	289	39.1	42.5	10.7	7.5
GENERAL RESULTS,		3570.0	3847.5	1210	1298	473	552	325	346	382	289	39.1	42.5	10.7	7.5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1892.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	16·5	27·5	7	16	1	11	4	6	2	4	14·3	68·8	12·1	14·5
2. Mollendo House,.....	3·0	14·0	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	200·0	...	14·3
3. Saughton Hall,.....	27·0	38·0	9	8	2	3	4	2	1	1	22·2	37·5	3·7	2·6
4. Westermains,.....	1·0	15·0	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,.....	4·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14·3
GENERAL RESULTS,...	51·5	108·5	16	27	3	16	8	11	3	9	18·8	59·3	5·8	8·3

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	38·5	60·0	20	26	6	14	6	3	1	5	30·0	53·8	2·6	8·3
2. Barony, Woodilee, ...	294·5	285·5	101	102	38	36	33	23	25	24	37·6	35·3	8·5	8·4
3. City, Glasgow, ....	...	124·0	...	68	...	29	...	27	...	12	...	42·6	...	9·7
4. Govan, Glasgow, ..	123·5	127·0	51	38	19	17	14	6	13	11	37·3	44·7	10·5	8·7
5. Greenock, .....	155·0	127·5	99	44	58	25	21	12	16	5	58·6	56·8	10·3	3·9
6. Paisley (Burgh), ..	109·5	102·0	28	35	5	13	12	14	12	6	17·9	51·4	11·0	5·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	721·0	826·0	299	313	126	139	86	85	67	63	42·1	44·4	9·3	7·6

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1892.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),.....	45·5	48·5	9	7	...	...	7	3	1	3	...	...	2·2	6·2
2. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3·8	7·7
3. Cuninghame (Irvine), .	48·0	49·5	4	1	...	...	2	...	4	2	...	...	8·3	4·0
4. Dumbarton,.....	28·0	30·5	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	14·3	9·8
5. Dundee East,.....	43·5	53·0	11	28	...	3	10	21	...	6	...	10·7	...	11·3
6. Dundee West, .....	39·0	38·5	17	22	1	...	16	19	2	2	5·9	...	5·1	5·2
7. Edinburgh (City),.....	38·5	39·0	10	11	2	...	9	8	...	3	20·0	...	...	7·7
8. Hamilton,.....	14·5	16·5	3	3	1	...	2	2	1	2	33·3	...	6·9	12·1
9. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	14·0	15·5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·5	20·0	1	3	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	9·8	10·0
11. Linlithgow,.....	16·0	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6·2
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),.	25·0	30·0	14	5	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	4·0	6·7
13. Old Monkland, .....	25·0	25·5	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	7·8
14. Perth,.....	19·5	19·5	5	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	15·4	...
15. St Cuthberts,.....	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),....	16·0	12·5	2	4	...	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	12·5	16·0
GENERAL RESULTS,....	435·0	440·5	8	96	4	3	55	60	21	32	5·0	3·1	4·8	7·3

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	41·5	19·0	4	5	...	...	2	...	5	7
Larbert, .....	137·0	78·0	36	16	...	...	20	12	4	6
TOTAL ...	178·5	97·0	40	21	...	...	22	12	9	13



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1892.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																													
ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents		Cause unknown				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysia.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysia.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain.	Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents	Cause unknown							
Aberdeen Royal.	284.5	370.5	30	18	15	8	2	3	1	5	1	3	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	8	4	2	8	...	...			
Argyll District.	193.5	178.5	11	11	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...				
Ayr District.	160.5	200.5	33	15	12	10	3	2	...	1	3	1	4	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...			
Banff District.	62.0	64.0	4	6	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Crichton Royal.	449.5	451.0	57	40	23	17	1	3	5	13	1	4	5	3	15	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Dundee Royal.	144.5	235.5	27	19	12	7	1	2	1	7	1	4	8	3	15	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Edinburgh Royal.	409.5	419.5	51	41	23	20	1	4	2	19	3	15	12	4	2	1	1	1	...	3	3	1	2	1	...	...			
Elgin District.	62.0	83.0	5	3	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Fife District.	204.0	232.0	18	10	7	1	1	...	2	7	1	1	4	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Glasgow Royal.	261.0	218.0	22	5	4	2	2	...	2	7	1	...	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Haddington District.	59.0	69.0	9	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Inverness District.	258.5	254.0	24	20	13	9	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Kirkcaldy.	134.0	98.5	11	11	6	7	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Mid-Lothian District.	108.5	130.5	12	10	3	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	3	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Montrose Royal.	249.0	301.0	30	23	15	7	2	2	6	...	...	...	5	6	4	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Murray's Royal.	48.5	49.5	4	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...			
Peth District.	155.0	151.0	11	7	4	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...			
Roxburgh District.	103.0	119.0	5	8	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...			
Stirling District.	223.5	222.5	18	30	10	17	2	2	2	1	1	5	3	6	1	4	3	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...			
TOTALS.	3570.0	3847.5	382	289	161	123	18	24	20	20	50	32	46	38	49	38	16	11	12	5	1	3	17	25	15	22	6		

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1892.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.									
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.			
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank . . . . .	16.5	27.5	2	4	1	4				
Mollendo House . . . . .	3.0	14.0	2	2	1	1				
Saughtonhall . . . . .	27.0	38.0	1	1	1	1				
Westermains . . . . .	1.0	15.0	2	2	2	2				
Whitehouse . . . . .	4.0	14.0	2	2	2	2				
TOTALS, . . . . .	51.5	108.5	8	9	2	4	1	1	1	2
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i> (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)									
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.			
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey . . . . .	38.5	60.0	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
Barony . . . . .	294.5	285.5	25	24	11	14	1	1	1	1
Glasgow . . . . .	124.0	124.0	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govan . . . . .	123.5	127.0	13	11	8	3	1	1	1	1
Greenock . . . . .	155.0	127.5	16	5	7	1	1	1	1	1
Paisley Burgh . . . . .	109.5	102.0	12	6	5	4	1	1	1	1
TOTALS, . . . . .	721.0	826.0	67	63	32	25	6	4	3	4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1892.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.										Cause Unknown.			
	M.	F.	Deaths.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.					Thoracic Affections.			Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.	Strikes and Accidents.
			M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Dis- ease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, In- testines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . . . . .	45·5	48·5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buchan . . . . .	26·0	26·0	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cunninghame . . . . .	48·0	49·5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton . . . . .	28·0	30·5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumdee East . . . . .	43·5	53·0	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumdee West . . . . .	39·0	38·5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh . . . . .	38·5	39·0	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton . . . . .	14·5	16·5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inveresk . . . . .	14·0	15·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kincardine . . . . .	20·5	20·0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linlithgow . . . . .	16·0	16·0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Machar . . . . .	25·0	30·0	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Monkland . . . . .	25·0	25·5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth . . . . .	19·5	19·5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Cuthberts . . . . .	16·0	16·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wigtown . . . . .	16·0	12·5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS, . . . . .	435·0	440·5	21	32	1	9	..	..	1	2	5	4	4	3	4	4	1	2





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics  
for each Year from 1858 to 1891-92.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certi- ficates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly, Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
1858 .....	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	£ 17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859-1863 ..	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864 .....	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865 .....	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866 .....	91,338	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867 .....	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868 .....	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years .....	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869 .....	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870 .....	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871 .....	113,669	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872 .....	115,414	17,013	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873 .....	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years .....	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874-75 .....	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875-76 .....	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876-77 .....	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877-78 .....	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878-79 .....	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years .....	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879-80 .....	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880-81 .....	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881-82 .....	182,406	21,330	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882-83 .....	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883-84 .....	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years .....	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884-5 .....	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885-6 .....	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886-7 .....	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887-8 .....	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888-9 .....	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years .....	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5
1889-90 .....	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890-91 .....	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
1891-92 .....	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in  
the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings  
in each of the Ten Years 1882-83 to 1891-92.

ASYLUMS.	1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9	1889-90	1890-91	1891-2
	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.	£. d.
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Im- beciles, . . . .	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 5	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	1 1	1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 1	1 1	1 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 0	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
In Private Dwellings,	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 10	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
GENERAL AVERAGES,	1 4	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1892.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
1. Aberdeen, . . .	1 5	0 11½	0 9¾	1 2½	53·9	27·4	18·7
2. Argyll, . . .	1 4¾	...	0 9½	1 3¾	76·1	...	23·9
3. Ayr, . . .	1 2	0 10	0 10	1 1	63·9	18·4	17·7
4. Banff, . . .	1 2½	...	0 9½	1 1	65·9	1·0	23·1
5. Berwick, . . .	1 4¾	...	1 0	1 4	69·8	...	30·2
6. Bute, . . .	1 5	...	0 11½	1 4	75·6	...	24·4
7. Caithness, . . .	1 6¾	...	0 8	1 2½	53·3	...	46·7
8. Clackmannan, . . .	1 5	1 1½	1 0½	1 4¾	79·4	7·3	13·3
9. Dumbarton, . . .	1 4½	1 1	1 0	1 3½	58·1	31·5	10·4
10. Dumfries, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11¾	1 4½	84·1	...	15·9
11. Edinburgh, . . .	1 7	1 2½	1 0½	1 5	62·0	10·2	27·8
12. Elgin, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 10	1 1½	74·1	...	25·9
13. Fife, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 11¼	1 1¾	82·1	...	17·9
14. Forfar, . . .	1 7½	1 2	0 10½	1 5	60·9	20·3	18·8
15. Haddington, . . .	1 2½	1 0½	0 9½	1 2½	77·1	9·6	13·3
16. Inverness, . . .	1 2	...	0 8	0 11¾	52·3	...	47·7
17. Kincairdine, . . .	1 6	0 11¼	0 9¾	1 4¾	71·2	21·9	6·9
18. Kinross, . . .	1 2	...	0 11¾	1 1½	74·2	...	25·8
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9½	1 3½	80·0	...	20·0
20. Lanark, . . .	1 4¾	1 2½	1 0	1 4½	78·7	3·8	17·5
21. Linlithgow, . . .	1 5	1 2	0 10¾	1 4	62·7	20·3	17·0
22. Nairn, . . .	1 1¾	...	0 11½	1 2½	81·2	...	18·8
23. Orkney, . . .	1 6¾	...	0 7½	1 3¾	65·3	...	34·7
24. Peebles, . . .	1 2½	...	0 10¾	1 2	85·1	...	14·9
25. Perth, . . .	1 5	1 2½	1 0	1 4	68·1	7·5	24·4
26. Renfrew, . . .	1 4½	...	1 0½	1 4½	81·9	...	18·1
27. Ross, . . .	1 2	...	0 7¼	0 11¾	55·6	...	44·4
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1 4½	...	0 11¾	1 4½	84·9	...	15·1
29. Selkirk, . . .	1 4½	...	0 9¾	1 3½	84·5	...	15·5
30. Shetland, . . .	1 7¼	...	0 6¾	1 1½	48·2	0·9	50·9
31. Stirling, . . .	1 4½	1 2	1 0¾	1 4½	76·2	4·8	19·0
32. Sutherland, . . .	1 2	...	0 7	1 0	57·8	0·7	41·5
33. Wigtown, . . .	1 4½	1 0½	0 9½	1 1¾	42·1	23·1	34·8
TOTAL, . . .	1 4½	1 0¾	0 10½	1 3½	68·7	8·2	23·1



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.		
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.	
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 28 0 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 30 0 0	
Crichton " " . . .	25 0 0	32 0 0	125 0 0	40 0 0	
Dundee " " . . .	28 12 0	32 10 0	325 0 0	40 0 0	
Edinburgh " " . . .	30 11 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0	
Glasgow " " . . .	31 0 0	34 0 4	530 0 0	40 0 0	
Montrose " " . . .	30 6 8	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0	
Murray's " " . . .	30 15 4	...	552 0 0	60 0 0	
28 12 0	...	...	...	...	
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.		
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.	
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, . . .	£ s. d. 22 15 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 22 15 0	£ s. d. 39 0 0	
Ayr " " . . .	20 16 0	...	...	...	
Banff " " . . .	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	
Elgin " " . . .	21 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Fife " " . . .	21 0 0	...	...	...	
Haddington " " . . .	22 0 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Inverness " " . . .	21 10 0	...	...	...	
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell, . . .	22 15 0	36 8 0	...	...	
Mid-Lothian District Asylum, . . .	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0	
Perth " " . . .	26 0 0	...	...	...	
Roxburgh " " . . .	27 0 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Stirling " " . . .	25 0 0	32 10 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS (i.e., Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unre- stricted Licenses.)	7Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. — (Continued.)	7Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	22 5 3	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	25 4 10	...
Barony " "	29 11 6	...	Greenock " "	23 4 9	32 10 0
Glasgow " "	20 12 9	...	Paisley " "	24 4 3	35 2 0
					32 10 0
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES WITH RESTRICTED LICENSES.	7Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.	LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES. — (Continued.)	7Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Board- ers from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen, . . .	18 6 2	22 2 0	Inveresk, . . .	17 16 5	...
Buchan, . . .	15 4 5	...	Kincardine, . . .	16 2 10	20 0 0
Cuninghame, . . .	17 8 10	...	Linlithgow, . . .	19 13 8	21 4 8
Dumbarton, . . .	24 2 1	23 8 0	Old Machar, . . .	18 6 2	20 0 0
Dundee, East, . . .	21 5 2	21 4 8	Old Monkland, . . .	21 1 5	24 14 0
Dundee, West, . . .	20 1 11	...	Perth, . . .	20 6 3	22 2 0
Edinburgh, . . .	25 1 7	26 0 0	St. Cuthbert's, . . .	21 15 6	...
Hamilton, . . .	20 10 7	...	Wigtown, . . .	929 1 9	...

<sup>1</sup> Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.

<sup>2</sup> £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee-Combination, and £28, 12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.

<sup>3</sup> For Forfarshire and Fifeshire Cases.

<sup>4</sup> The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.

<sup>5</sup> For exceptional cases.

<sup>6</sup> Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.

<sup>7</sup> The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

<sup>8</sup> Special rate for boarders from the Parishes of Glasgow and Rutherglen.

<sup>9</sup> This estimate shows a large and unexplained increase over the estimate for previous years; but the Treasurer of the Poorhouse, whose attention has been drawn to the matter, believes the estimate given here to be correct.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1891-92, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71, remaining due at 15th May 1892.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1891, to 15th May 1892.															
ASYLUMS.	1, Land (exclusive of Farm Land).		2, Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3, Expenditure on Farm.		4, Furniture and Furnishings.	5, Miscellaneous Expenses.	6, Loans.		7, Total Providing Account of Expenses.	8, 3 Deduct Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9, Net Provision for viding Expenses.	Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining 15th May 1892.		
	Purchase of Land other than Fenced Grounds, Lands.	Rent or Fee-duty of Asylum Grounds.		Total.	Purchase of Farm Lands.			Erection of Buildings and Improve-ments.	Total.					Instal-ments.	Interests.
1. Ayr, . . . . .	£ 165	£ 165	£ 1,778	£ .	£ .	£ 7	£ 249	£ 1,488	£ 973	£ 2,461	£ 83	£ 4,577	22,708		
2. Ayr, . . . . .	. . . . .	155	254	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	51	. . . . .	460	. . . . .	103	357	2,399		
3. Banff, . . . . .	. . . . .	25	111	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	47	704	164	868	. . . . .	1,031	7,706		
4. Bignor, . . . . .	. . . . .	132	290	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	48	1,937	557	2,494	167	944	11,985		
5. Bignor, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	406	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	473	1,937	557	2,494	167	944	11,985		
6. Bignor, . . . . .	. . . . .	5	14,044	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	773	1,937	557	2,494	167	944	11,985		
7. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	3	4,191	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	413	1,000	1,116	2,116	94	9,903	438,240		
8. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	3	1,095	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	63	1,000	1,116	2,116	94	9,903	438,240		
9. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	362	1,039	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	198	1,202	502	1,704	101	1,770	6,376		
10. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	11	13,797	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	430	1,202	502	1,704	101	1,770	6,376		
11. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	162	1,508	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	157	1,841	1,180	3,021	484	4,766	10,814		
12. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	1	282	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	60	2,077	366	2,443	137	2,580	32,640		
13. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	121	262	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	129	1,984	1,192	3,176	116	3,588	25,281		
14. Glasgow, City (4)	. . . . .	121	15,491	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	574	599	544	1,143	581	17,513	34,401		
Totals, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,134	54,543	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,665	17,467	10,444	27,911	2,550	89,434	304,747		

<sup>1</sup> Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXX., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms. Under this heading are also included the receipts and expenses of the various farms and other lands belonging to the Asylums.

<sup>2</sup> Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

<sup>8</sup> The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and maintenance accounts.

<sup>4</sup> The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Board, which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

5 Under this head is included a sum of £1,000 received from tradesmen as security for fulfilment of contracts, and on which interest at 3½ per cent. is allowed.

<sup>6</sup> Under these heads are included transactions in connection with Temporary Loans contracted by the Lunark District Lunacy Board amounting to £15,806, of which were repayable on demand, and for which no assignments were given, there was paid off during the year a principal sum of £3,700, while £384 was paid for interest, and there remained due at 16th May 1892 a principal sum of £12,106. Of these Loans £1,000 were repaid, and interest at 4 per cent. is allowed.







## APPENDIX A.

## The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

		MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE PER																									
ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh, and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. Argyll, . . . .	371	1143	8 1 7	145	0 7 10	589	1 11 9	518	1 7 11	976	2 12 7	235	0 12 8	112	0 6 0	9	0 0 6	174	0 9 5	15	0 0 10	74	0 4 0	88	0 9 1	54	0 2 11
2. Ayre, . . . .	351	847	2 8 3	98	0 5 7	489	1 7 10	546	1 11 1	956	2 14 6	396	1 2 7	81	0 4 7	7	0 0 5	140	0 8 0	76	0 4 4	66	0 3 9	83	0 10 7	27	0 1 7
3. Banff, . . . .	129	397	9 1 7	16	0 2 6	212	1 12 10	122	0 18 11	456	3 10 8	139	1 1 7	37	0 5 9	4	0 0 7	68	0 10 7	75	0 11 8	22	0 3 5	44	0 13 9	12	0 1 10
4. Elgin, . . . .	141	481	8 8 3	73	0 10 4	207	1 9 4	198	1 8 1	505	3 11 8	180	1 5 6	29	0 4 1	3	0 0 5	48	0 6 10	91	0 12 11	59	0 8 4	54	0 17 8	57	0 8 1
5. Fife, . . . .	426	1099	2 11 7	80	0 3 9	664	1 11 2	522	1 4 6	996	2 6 9	381	0 17 11	113	0 5 4	1	0 0 1	91	0 4 3	101	0 4 9	157	0 7 4	63	0 6 1	189	0 8 10
6. Haddington, . .	126	329	2 12 3	19	0 3 0	175	1 7 9	141	1 2 5	356	2 16 6	94	0 14 11	37	0 5 10	2	0 0 4	41	0 6 6	54	0 8 7	42	0 6 8	25	0 8 7	27	0 4 2
7. Inverness, . .	486	1298	2 13 5	103	0 4 3	839	1 14 6	578	1 3 9	1243	2 11 2	420	0 17 3	87	0 3 7	(3)	.	148	0 6 1	308	0 12 8	59	0 2 5	94	0 7 8	138	0 5 3
8. Kirklands, . .	231	494	2 2 9	100	0 8 8	429	1 17 2	292	1 5 3	573	2 9 7	128	0 11 1	102	0 8 10	.	.	107	0 9 3	27	0 2 4	57	0 4 11	47	0 7 1	60	0 3 2
9. Midlothian, . .	235	619	2 12 8	66	0 5 7	335	1 8 6	358	1 10 6	793	3 7 6	159	0 13 6	89	0 7 7	.	.	111	0 9 5	65	0 5 6	52	0 4 5	63	0 11 11	57	0 4 10
10. Perth, . . . .	315	1107	3 10 3	124	0 7 10	714	2 5 4	366	1 3 3	939	2 19 7	313	0 19 10	60	0 3 10	3	0 0 2	125	0 7 11	89	0 5 8	58	0 3 8	72	0 9 3	102	0 8 3
11. Roxburgh, . .	210	479	2 5 7	94	0 8 11	468	2 4 7	259	1 4 8	711	3 7 9	183	0 17 5	46	0 4 5	2	0 0 2	78	0 7 5	46	0 4 5	60	0 5 9	41	0 8 5	53	0 0 10
12. Stirling, . . .	433	967	2 4 8	134	0 6 2	929	2 2 11	396	0 18 4	1112	2 11 4	440	1 0 4	114	0 5 3	(3)	.	212	0 9 9	127	0 5 10	147	0 6 9	125	0 11 8	210	0 8 3
Totals and Averages,	3454	9260	2 13 7	1052	0 6 1	6050	1 15 0	4296	1 4 11	9616	2 15 8	3068	0 17 9	907	0 5 3	31	0 0 2	1343	0 7 9	1074	0 6 3	853	0 4 11	799	0 9 5	986	0 5 1

1 GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under ½d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above ½d.

2 The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn or

3 In these Asylums Treacle was used, but only to a very small extent.

TABLE XXVII.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1891-92.<sup>1</sup>

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15TH MAY 1891 TO 15TH MAY 1892.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Gas, and Water.		Salaries and Wages.								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT :—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAIN- TENANCE EX- PENSES.		
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.		
£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.		
83	0 4 6	804	2 3 4	54	0 2 11	889	2 7 11	952	2 11 4	1225	3 6 0	237	0 12 9	2414	6 10 1	319	0 17 2	260	0 14 0	8955	24 2 9	— 56	8899	23 19 9	1. Argyll.	
89	0 5 1	732	2 1 9	114	0 6 6	784	2 4 8	1097	3 2 6	754	2 3 0	223	0 12 8	2074	5 18 2	348	0 19 10	562	1 12 0	8515	24 5 2	— 250	8265	23 10 11	2. Ayr.	
36	0 5 7	329	2 11 0	27	0 4 2	381	2 19 1	378	2 18 7	289	2 4 10	.	.	687	5 3 5	117	0 18 2	104	0 16 1	3265	25 6 2	— 143	3122	24 4 0	3. Banff.	
22	0 3 1	208	1 9 6	26	0 3 8	356	2 10 6	334	2 7 5	379	2 13 9	33	0 4 8	746	5 5 10	133	0 18 10	83	0 11 9	3559	25 4 10	— 530	3029	21 9 8	4. Elgin.	
120	0 5 8	667	1 11 4	122	0 5 9	949	2 4 7	998	2 6 10	926	2 3 6	230	0 10 10	2154	5 1 2	519	1 4 4	547	1 5 8	9535	22 7 8	— 508	9027	21 3 10	5. Fife.	
25	0 4 0	180	1 8 7	19	0 3 0	222	1 15 3	428	3 7 11	355	2 16 4	.	.	783	6 4 3	138	1 1 11	275	2 3 8	2984	23 13 8	— 370	2614	20 14 11	6. Haddington.	
86	0 3 6	693	1 8 6	121	0 5 0	1510	3 2 2	1139	2 6 10	1112	2 5 9	214	0 8 10	2465	5 1 5	358	0 14 9	545	1 2 5	11093	22 16 6	— 435	10658	21 18 7	7. Inverness.	
45	0 3 11	403	1 14 11	65	0 5 8	356	1 10 10	823	3 11 3	745	3 4 6	181	0 15 8	1749	7 11 5	354	1 10 8	197	0 17 1	5585	24 3 7	— 43	5542	23 19 10	8. Kirklands.	
46	0 3 11	557	2 7 5	51	0 4 4	499	2 2 6	998	4 4 11	630	2 13 7	94	0 8 0	1722	7 6 6	556	2 7 4	422	1 15 11	6620	28 3 5	— 513	6107	25 19 9	9. Midlothian.	
103	0 6 6	644	2 0 11	67	0 4 3	644	2 0 11	1102	3 10 0	812	2 11 7	201	0 12 9	2115	6 14 4	374	1 3 9	528	1 13 6	8547	27 2 8	— 183	8364	26 11 1	10. Perth.	
62	0 5 11	306	1 9 2	50	0 4 9	695	3 6 2	1001	4 15 4	666	3 3 5	154	0 14 8	1821	8 13 5	248	1 3 7	307	1 9 3	6009	28 12 3	— 308	5701	27 2 11	11. Roxburgh.	
87	0 4 0	901	2 1 7	155	0 7 2	1018	2 7 0	1216	2 16 2	1182	2 14 7	368	0 17 0	2766	6 7 9	867	2 0 1	782	1 16 1	11489	26 10 8	—1321	10168	23 9 8	12. Stirling.	
804	0 4 8	6424	1 17 2	871	0 5 1	8303	2 8 1	10466	3 0 7	9075	2 12 7	1935	0 11 2	21476	6 4 4	4331	1 5 1	4612	1 6 8	86156	24 18 11	—4660	81496	23 11 11	Totals and Averages.	

In connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &amp;c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

have been reckoned as 1d.

destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.







# APPENDIX A.—

ty per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
.	.	16	5 15 0	4	1 13 6	2	3 18 9	14	2 3 4	12	0 11 6	301	0 12 0
.	.	16	5 17 11	4	1 15 0	3	5 9 11	14	2 17 8	41	0 15 7	217	0 12 0
.	.	11	5 10 9	2	2 16 0	3	2 9 7	12	1 12 2	487	0 10 7	11	0 14 0
3	0 0 6	13	6 12 8	2	1 17 4	2	3 9 10	11	3 10 7	383	0 13 1	10	1 2 0
.	.	13	5 11 6	2	1 7 11	4	4 0 0	17	1 12 3	259	0 10 4	21	0 10 0
.	.	10	6 10 9	4	3 0 8	6	3 10 10	4	2 19 0	334	0 9 11	18	0 11 0
.	.	13	5 4 8	.	.	7	4 11 10	13	1 14 5	(2).	.	224	0 11 10
.	.	19	4 8 3	8	1 8 3	2	4 10 7	7	3 4 1	293	0 10 5	30	0 12 0
.	.	18	5 3 2	2	2 0 10	5	4 13 4	11	2 9 9	459	0 11 3	14	0 11 0
.	.	10	5 16 2	4	1 17 1	3	3 0 8	18	2 10 4	255	0 11 4	22	0 11 0
.	.	13	5 6 9	1	1 10 7	4	4 0 11	12	2 13 5	323	0 12 5	14	0 13 0
.	.	12	5 3 4	3	1 15 2	4	4 14 3	(2).	.	(2).	.	290	0 11 0
3	0 0 6	14	5 11 9	3	1 18 5	4	4 0 11	12	2 9 9	(1)349 27	0 11 8	(1)258 18	0 12 0

<sup>1)</sup> These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread

<sup>(2)</sup> In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of

<sup>(\*)</sup> The quantity of malt liquors consumed in Ayr Asylum is



TABLE XXVIII.

to each District Asylum, du

40

15.			16.			17.			27.			28.			29.			ASYLUMS.
Meal.			Barley.			Peas and Lentils.			Malt Liquors.			Tobacco.			Fuel.			
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.		Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.		Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.		
lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	£	s. d.	lbs.	s. d.	pints.	£	s. d.	ozs.	£	s. d.	cwts.	£	s. d.		
76	0	13 7	10	0	12 0	7	15 6	.	.	.	39	21	0 10	51	0	12 7	1. Argyll.	
101	0	13 6	13	0	9 8	47	13 2	(3).	.	.	49	19	2 9	48	0	8 8	2. Ayr.	
116	0	11 11	10	0	10 6	14	18 5	44	0	0 10	58	20	19 3	34	0	19 2	3. Banff.	
104	0	12 4	21	0	6 0	13	18 2	65	0	0 9	88	18	3 10	32	0	18 7	4. Elgin.	
92	0	11 5	22	0	9 9	20	16 10	4	0	2 1	30	18	6 11	55	0	9 7	5. Fife.	
119	0	13 2	26	0	10 7	21	15 0	54	0	0 9	38	20	10 8	32	0	11 8	6. Haddington.	
139	0	13 2	12	0	10 1	32	17 9	79	0	0 11	35	19	13 5	47	0	17 9	7. Inverness.	
61	0	14 3	9	0	11 2	15	17 8	5	0	1 11	31	20	9 4	44	0	9 3	8. Kirklands.	
67	0	12 4	10	0	9 10	23	12 2	12	0	1 0	54	19	12 9	74	0	6 8	9. Midlothian.	
184	0	11 7	17	0	9 9	28	10 4	20	0	0 9	44	18	18 5	43	0	12 11	10. Perth.	
133	0	14 10	13	0	10 7	24	18 0	14	0	1 11	35	21	12 8	68	0	13 4	11. Roxburgh.	
104	0	11 1	10	0	9 3	27	1 3	5	0	2 0	51	20	4 11	59	0	8 4	12. Stirling.	
108	0	12 9	14	0	9 11	23	16 2	30	0	1 4	46	19	18 0	49	0	12 5	Totals & Averages.	

our used respectively in asylums which d  
 ylum dietary, but the quantity was belo  
 ated.







## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1891-92; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

FARMS AND GARDENS * OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.		Receipts.														Expenses.											Profit or Loss.	
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		11.
				Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1892.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter and Cheese.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Wool, Hides, Skins.	Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	Total.	Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1891.	Rent.	Interest on Imre- Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	Live Stock.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Podder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	Manures.	Paid Labour.	Miscellaneous.		Total.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	38	38	837	602	.	640	19	6	138	96	7	.	116	67	248	2776	1558	380	42	133	17	41	130	24	213	261	2799	-23	
2. Ayr, . . . . .	70	2	137	.	.	.	.	2	24	200	7	15	276	11	88	760	152	100	.	137	8	30	.	23	59	1	510	+250	
3. Banff, . . . . .	192	10	202	1355	224	2	212	9	96	43	2	158	261	13	29	2407	1383	191	.	216	57	33	184	65	97	38	2264	+143	
4. Elgin, . . . . .	77	77	823	36	8	207	27	13	75	113	1	76	70	1	29	1479	797	160	.	28	18	31	51	20	42	71	1218	+261	
5. Fife, . . . . .	78	78	527	56	.	421	.	.	231	135	18	122	213	.	165	1888	484	167	.	145	7	49	164	15	199	201	1431	+457	
6. Haddington, . . . . .	114	6	120	835	79	175	.	27	105	44	20	356	210	.	248(1)	2107	612	462	.	211	83	36	48	71	165	107	1795	+312	
7. Inverness, . . . . .	104	56	160	628	137	7	66	.	21	159	221	1	.	163	.	71	1474	598	85	7	94	37	25	16	53	86	46	1047	+427
8. *Kirklands, . . . . .	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	43	15	.	102	.	.	184	.	.	.	13	13	29	46	10	52	1	164	+20	
9. Midlothian, . . . . .	86	4	90	759	4	353	.	39	68	107	18	.	285	.	14	1660	622	90	.	187	75	105	189	81	214	45	1608	+52	
10. Perth, . . . . .	26	47	73	.	.	.	.	.	99	190	4	.	38	2	3	413	.	26	.	17	6	15	92	26	76	8	266	+147	
11. * Roxburgh, . . . . .	23	23	121	103	.	.	.	.	20	83	23	15	91	7	31	494	133	.	.	87	22	23	2	14	55	9	345	+149	
12. Stirling, . . . . .	210	10	220	2686	93	929	33	11	255	167	8	333	713	1	1003(2)	6235	2876	405	.	540	107	140	272	24	451	239	5054	+1131 (2)	

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

(1) Includes £119 from sale of stones from Quarry, and House Rent.

(2) Includes £245 received from Insurance Company for damage by fire, and £200 credited to the Farm Account by the Providing Account for earthen slag, &c., in connection with formation of new roads to Asylum grounds.

## APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN  
THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
22nd, 23rd, and 25th April 1892.

Appendix B.

The following statement shows the position and number of the patients at present on the register of the asylum. There are no voluntary inmates.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	82	109	191	264	646
Absent on probation, . . . . .	4	2	2	1	9
	86	111	193	265	655

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

Since the date of last visit 2 female private patients have become paupers. During the same period the following changes have taken place in the population :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	7	23	41	59	130
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	15	6	24	52
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	8	6	6	21
Dead, . . . . .	3	5	20	11	39

Of the 39 deaths 12 are registered as due to brain disease, 4 as due to exhaustion from mania or melancholia, 4 as due to influenza, 3 as due to pneumonia, 3 as due to old age, 2 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to cystitis, 2 as due to enteritis, and the rest as due to erysipelas, diabetes, phthisis, pleurisy, pyæmia, peritonitis, and obstruction of the bowels. In the cases of 27 of the 39 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 9 persons, in consequence of their being violent and dangerous for short periods, never exceeding 2 hours.

Only 1 accident is recorded—fracture of the patella caused by a fall, in the case of an epileptic. Only 1 escape is registered. Sixteen attendants and servants left the service, and 1 was dismissed, but not for a serious fault.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were very satisfactory in view of the difficulties of management which arise out of the structural defects of the asylum. Great ability is shown in the management, and much kindly consideration in the treatment of the patients.

About a month ago 3 patients were almost simultaneously attacked by scarlet fever. They were at once removed to Clerkseat, from which all the inmates were withdrawn, and where they are quite isolated. They are doing well, and there is no indication that the disease will spread. When the asylum possesses a separate hospital, as it is proposed that it shall do, the treatment and isolation of infectious diseases will be provided for, without emptying any of the separate houses now occupied by the more easily managed patients. When the three

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

patients now in Clerkseat have recovered, it is suggested that, before other patients are returned to it, the opportunity of its being empty should be taken advantage of to repaint the sleeping and sitting rooms, and to effect such repairs as are needed.

The railings are now entirely removed from the airing courts at Elmhill, and ere long it is hoped that the front of the building will entirely be given up to the use of patients.

The farm at Daviot is to come immediately into the possession of the Directors, and a Farm Committee has been appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

The structural changes on the old house at Daviot are almost completed, and they appear to be most satisfactory in their character. Efforts are still being made, and with a prospect of success, to make the water supply good and abundant.

The proposed structural improvements of the old asylum have not yet been commenced, there being a difference of opinion between the asylum Directors and the District Lunacy Board as to the rate which should be charged for the pauper lunatics of the district. It is hoped, however, that an arrangement will soon be reached, and that the erection of the proposed separate hospital will have made great progress before this year has ended.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
8th and 9th July 1892.

There are 666 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in the following detailed statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . .	81	111	194	271	657
Absent on probation, . . . .	5	—	3	1	9
	—	—	—	—	—
On the register, . . . .	86	111	197	272	666

There are no voluntary inmates at present.

Since 25th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . .	2	4	25	22	53
Discharged recovered, . . . .	—	2	8	10	20
Discharged unrecovered, . . . .	1	2	7	5	15
Dead, . . . .	1	—	6	—	7

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 3 cases to diseases of the lungs, and in 1 case to senile decay.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients, the seclusion not lasting longer than 2 hours in any case. Two patients are registered as having escaped and been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no serious accident.

The result of the visit on the present occasion is to show that the patients continue to be carefully and judiciously treated. But it was never more fully apparent that it is impossible, in the main building of the old asylum at Aberdeen, to give the patients the kind of treatment which it is desirable they should receive. The chief defect in the arrangements, it has been frequently pointed out, is the inadequate hospital accommodation. It is understood that this is fully recognised by the Directors, and it is only the financial position of the Corporation which prevents them from proceeding immediately to have the accommodation made in every respect satisfactory. It is difficult to believe that, if all the parties concerned fully understood how the matter stands, there would be any delay in arriving at an arrangement which would enable the Directors to obtain the necessary funds.

The Branch Asylum at Daviot is being very successfully carried on. It has already proved of immense service in providing a healthy home for patients suffering from chronic insanity, where they have occupations and surroundings



which influence their mental condition in a most beneficial way. The farm promises to be a great advantage to the institution, both as a source of profit and as a means of treatment.

The Private Asylum at Elmhill continues to be admirably managed, and the accommodation according to the rates of board is exceedingly good.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th and 13th January 1892.

There are 372 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these 9 men and 10 women are private patients, and 187 men and 166 women are paupers. One male and 1 female pauper are absent on probation.

Since 3rd October, when the asylum was last visited, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	—	12	5	18
Discharged recovered, . .	—	1	2	1	4
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	1	1	1	3
Dead, . . . . .	1	—	3	6	10

The deaths are registered as due to disease of the brain in 1 case, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 2 cases, to cancer of the pylorus in 1 case, to senile decay in 1 case, and to influenza in 2 cases.

*Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 34 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the seclusion of 1 patient. Two patients have escaped and been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Two accidents have occurred, 1 involving fracture of the humerus, and 1 involving fracture of the radius. Both were due to falls. Two attendants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 2 have been engaged.

During the recent epidemic of influenza a large number of both patients and attendants were affected, and 2 patients died from the disease. Two patients are at present suffering from it.

The asylum was found in excellent order throughout. The wards were comfortably heated and well aired. The only parts kept locked continue to be the Cowal day-room and the infirmary dormitory on the male side, and the Arran division on the female side. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed and clean in person. There was evidence of careful and kindly consideration of their individual requirements on the part of Dr Cameron.

Alterations are being made at the old farm steading to suit it for the new arrangements rendered necessary by the farm of Fernoch ceasing to be in the hands of the District Board. The Fernoch lease expires on the 11th of May, and the land attached to the asylum will then be restricted to what is contained within the feu. This, including what is covered by buildings and otherwise unavailable for farm purposes, amounts to only 50 acres, and is much too small for the requirements of the institution. It is therefore greatly to be desired that the District Board may be able without delay to obtain land to replace what has been lost. The importance of an adequate extent of land in connection with an asylum is recognised by all the best asylum authorities. The benefits which it confers are referred to in detail in the preceding entry. Nothing tends so much as farming operations to introduce into asylum life occupations and interest which exercise a beneficial influence on the patients.

It is hoped that the removal of the young plantation on the southwest border of the grounds, which is said to have been under consideration, will not be carried out. The advantage of having a protecting belt of trees along that, the most exposed boundary of the grounds, is very great.

The inefficient drying closet at the laundry is being reconstructed; and it is intended to roof in the coal cellars as recommended in last entry.

Plans are being prepared by order of the District Board for the alteration of the male side of the Old Asylum, so as to provide larger and more satisfactory hospital accommodation. The different ways in which this may be done were again discussed with Dr Cameron during this visit, and the arrangement explained in the last entry is again recommended to the favourable consideration

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

of the District Board, as being both the cheapest and the most efficient arrangement. This is the conclusion at which both Dr Cameron and the Commissioners have arrived, after repeated enquiry and discussion. It may be added that it would not be difficult to carry it out in a way which would improve the architectural appearance of the building.

The desirability of making a bath-room in connection with the female infirmary, and of roofing over the space used as a vegetable scullery, should be kept in view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th October 1892.

There are 380 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 men and 10 women are private patients, and 186 men and 176 women are paupers. Four men and 3 women are absent on probation, so that the total number of patients resident is 373, showing no increase of the population since January, when the asylum was last visited.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	—	2	22	33	57
Discharged recovered, . .	1	2	9	12	24
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	—	6	2	8
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	8	9	18

Of the 8 patients discharged as unrecovered, 4 are provided for as paupers in private dwellings, and 2 are provided for in the same way, but have ceased to be paupers. The 8 patients now on probation are said to be doing well, and are all expected to be found suitable for private care. These things are recorded with much satisfaction. The growth of the population of the asylum is thus controlled, and a saving to the rate-payers is, at the same time, expected without danger to the public, and with increased comfort and happiness, both to the patients who are placed under private care, and to the patients who remain in the asylum. There are several other patients whose transference from asylum care to private care is under consideration.

There is nothing in the causes of death which calls for comment, unless it be the greater frequency of death from phthisis, probably due to the overcrowded state of some of the wards.

In the cases of all the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made and the results have been carefully recorded. The case-books are very well kept, and the medical treatment of the inmates in all directions deserves much commendation for its ability and conscientiousness.

There are 27 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the cases of two persons in order to keep surgical dressings in their place. All the entries, except 2, refer to 1 patient.

Three accidents are recorded, but they were all of a slight character.

Eighteen attendants resigned, 3 were dismissed, and 1 died. One of the attendants dismissed was an artisan attendant, who struck a patient, but did not seriously hurt him. Information was immediately given to the Procurator-Fiscal, who is now enquiring into the matter. The other attendants dismissed had not committed any grave fault.

By re-arrangements in the disposal of the male patients over the house the dangerous overcrowding of the Cowal day-room has been to a considerable extent relieved.

The carrying out of the arrangements intended to give the men improved accommodation for sick-room and observation purposes has been delayed for a time. The proposed changes, which do not involve a large outlay of money, will constitute an improvement of the structural arrangements of the asylum, apart from the special accommodation which they would at once supply, and which is so much needed.

When the changes referred to are made, which it is hoped will soon be the case, the opportunity should be taken of making the water-closet and lavatory of the present male sick-room more satisfactory, as it could then be done at

little cost. At present there is only one water-closet seat and one basin for 16 men. Appendix F.

The water-closets and lavatories, which have more or less recently been provided, are highly satisfactory, and a great part of the work has been done by the patients. A new water-closet and a lavatory in connection with the Lorne male day-room are to be provided at once. The recommendation to provide the Arran female division with a bath-room is repeated. This would make the arrangement of the division complete. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

Effect is about to be given to the recommendation to roof the coal cellars. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

Considerable progress has been made with the making of the new road on which the patients are to take exercise. The making of this road supplies most of the outdoor work to the men. Since the giving up of the farm there are fewer men engaged in outdoor work, but it is hoped that ere long the District Board may again be able to have a farm attached to the asylum. The 50 acres now possessed by the asylum do not furnish either a desirable variety of work, or a sufficiently extended area for exercise. The patients are forbidden to walk on the old farm road, and public opinion is against their using the public road. There are 22 cows in the byre. These are stall fed. The supply of milk has been good.

The young plantation, referred to in the last entry, has been removed, and this will leave a part of the long walk now being constructed without shelter.

There is still, in the asylum as a whole, a considerable amount of unoccupied space, and it is recommended that a small dormitory on the female side be at once added to the male side, which can easily be done. It will be desirable soon to consider with care how the unoccupied accommodation can best be utilised.

The new heating arrangements are nearly completed, though a good deal of carpenter, plaster, and mason work remains to be done. Most, if not all of this, will be gradually done by the staff and the patients.

All parts of the house were found in excellent order. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and the condition of the beds and bedding was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th February 1892.

Ayr District  
Asylum.

There are 359 patients on the register of the asylum. Eleven men and 4 women are absent on probation. The total number resident is therefore 344,—156 men and 188 women.

Since 16th October, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	24	13	37
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	7	15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	3	8
Dead, . . . . .	5	8	13

The deaths are registered as due in 2 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 8 cases to disease of the lungs—5 of them being cases of pneumonia—in 1 case to Bright's disease, and in 1 case to strumous abscesses. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 8 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 26 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 3 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient. In each of the cases where restraint was used, it was the wearing of a camisole at night to prevent attempts at suicide. No accident of a serious character has occurred, and there has been no case of escape. Four attendants and servants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 4 have been engaged.

The asylum continues dangerously overcrowded, but the management is conducted so as to diminish the disadvantages as much as possible. The number of patients has increased since last visit, and the necessity for providing additional accommodation is therefore still more urgent than it was on that occasion. It is understood, however, that the District Board are alive to this necessity, and that steps are being taken to extend the buildings.



## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Ayr District Asylum.

The patients and the staff of officials have recently suffered severely from the epidemic of influenza. It began in the first week of November, and several, both of the patients and of the staff, are still suffering from its effects. Besides Dr Skae and the steward and the matron, 21 of the staff were affected; and 106 of the patients also suffered. On one day no less than 12 of the staff and 68 of the patients were confined to bed. Four of the deaths from pneumonia already referred to were consecutive on influenza.

The requirements of the patients continue to be met in a kindly and considerate manner. No complaint was made during the visit, and there was great tranquillity and order in all parts of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th May 1892.

There are 196 women and 168 men at present on the register of the asylum. Of these there are 4 women and 10 men absent on probation, leaving as the number resident 192 women and 158 men, or 350 patients in all. The number resident has thus increased by 17 since the reporter last visited the asylum on the 16th of October 1891.

The wards are becoming more and more dangerously overcrowded, and the need of enlarging the buildings more and more urgent. The District Board have at present under their consideration how the enlargement can best be made, with a view both to the interests of the patients and the interests of the ratepayers. It is hoped that they will soon be able to come to a conclusion which will be satisfactory.

The changes since the date of last visit are as follows :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	23	14	37
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	7	17
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	1	6
Dead, . . . . .	7	2	9

Three of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 2 to phthisis, 2 to old age, and 1 to diarrhoea. The cause of the last death which occurred has not yet been registered, as it is expected that a *post-mortem* examination will be made. In the cases of four of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 3. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape is registered. Two attendants deserted, 1 was dismissed, and 4 resigned.

The staff directly in charge of the patients consists of 1 head attendant, 10 ordinary attendants, and 1 night attendant on the male side, and of 11 ordinary attendants, and 1 night attendant on the female side. The staff is thus weak on both sides of the house, but especially on the female side.

No patient made any complaint during the visit, and there was a marked absence of excitement. Much kindness was shown in the management of the patients. They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
25th and 26th April 1892.

## Banff District Asylum.

There are 130 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 man is a private patient, and 65 men and 64 women are paupers. No patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	9	9	18
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	6	7
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	3
Dead, . . . . .	3	4	7

Among the patients admitted there was 1 private patient, and among the patients discharged unrecovered there was 1 private patient. Appendix B.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded—fracture of the radius caused by one patient striking another with a crutch, and fracture of the femur caused by a fall. One escape is registered. Commissioners' Entries.

Five attendants and servants have resigned and have been replaced. Royal and District Asylums.

The deaths are registered as due to peritonitis, tubercular laryngitis, Bright's disease, uræmic eclampsia, phthisis, epilepsy, and struma.

The District Board have it under consideration to overhaul thoroughly the drainage and whole sanitary arrangements of the asylum. They have obtained a report from the Sanitary Inspector, which goes minutely into all matters. The Health Officer of the county has also inspected the asylum, and it is proposed that the Superintendent and the Architect of the asylum, under whom the changes will be carried out, shall visit one or more of these asylums which are understood to have their drainage and sanitary arrangements in good order. The District Board appear to be anxious, when changes are being made, that all the late improvements should be inquired into, and if these seem good and suitable to the circumstances of the institution that they should be introduced. The attention of the District Board was directed to the matter by the occurrence in the asylum of cases of diphtheria and erysipelas. Banff District Asylum.

Mr and Mrs Donaldson, the superintendent and matron of the asylum, left it in November, and were succeeded by Mr and Mrs Fowler, who took over an asylum which had been managed for many years with great ability and success, and which, there is every reason to believe, Mr and Mrs Fowler will, in the years to come, manage with as much ability and success.

All parts of the house were found to-day in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th July 1892.

There are 129 patients at present on the register of the asylum. They consist of 1 male private patient, and 62 male and 66 female pauper patients. All are resident in the institution, except 1 man who escaped, and has not been brought back.

Since 26th April, the date of last visit, 2 men and 6 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

All the deaths are registered as due to diseases of the lungs. A *post-mortem* examination was made in each case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion on 2 occasions in the treatment of 1 patient. There has been 1 escape, and there has been no serious accident.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The patients continue to be very well provided for, and to be treated in a very kindly and efficient manner. The farm work continues to be carried on with energy, and to be a very important source of happiness to the patients, and also an effective means of curative treatment in the case of most of the male patients. The occupation of the female patients and their exercise in the open air are also well attended to.

The diet of the patients is abundant, varied, and good. The clothing is comfortable, and in good order.

The sanitary arrangements are about to undergo reconstruction and improvement, both inside and outside of the buildings.

The general impression produced by the visit was exceedingly favourable to the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correct.

#### CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES, 5th and 6th January 1892.

There are 890 patients on the register of the institution. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement:—

I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Private, . . . . .	163	168	331
(2) Pauper, . . . . .	277	266	543
II. Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	9	7	16
	449	441	890

Crichton  
Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

All the 890 patients are at this date resident in the institution, except 1 female private patient and 1 male pauper who are absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit :—

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

## PRIVATE PATIENTS.

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	11	7	33	31	82
Discharged recovered, . .	1	4	8	11	24
Discharged unrecovered, .	5	3	7	4	19
Dead, . . . . .	1	3	8	8	20

Of voluntary inmates 1 male patient has been admitted, 2 females have left, and 1 male has died.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral disease in 8 cases, to cardiac disease in 2 cases, to pulmonary disease in 7 cases, to Addison's disease in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases.

The result of all the changes that have taken place during the past year is, that the number of private patients remains almost exactly the same as it was at the beginning of the year, and that the number of pauper patients has increased by nearly 100. The increase in the number of pauper patients is due to the large influx of patients from Lanarkshire, where asylum accommodation is at present very inadequate, and will continue to be until the asylums in course of erection are ready to receive patients. These new institutions cannot be all ready for at least three years, and probably none of them will be ready for about two years. Until that time the requirements of the Lanarkshire Parishes may be expected to increase rather than to diminish.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 5 cases of escape, in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. The only accident of a serious character that has occurred is a fracture of the neck of the femur due to a fall.

A prominent feature in the management of this asylum continues to be the small amount of either mechanical restraint or seclusion resorted to in the treatment of the patients. It is understood, as stated in the preceding entry, that this is not due to a desire to avoid the adoption of such modes of treatment, except where they seem likely to be useless or injurious, nor is it due to the frequent use of narcotics. Indeed, the use of narcotic or depressant medicines is exceptionally small in this asylum. The absence of restraint and seclusion seems to be largely if not altogether due to the care which is taken to afford outlets for excitement in active out-door occupation and exercise, and to the avoidance of unnecessarily irksome discipline. The extensive use of unlocked doors, and the absence of high walls and other prison-like arrangements, also contribute in no small degree to promote tranquillity.

The satisfactory results of the treatment adopted are illustrated by the fact that although the patients include at present so large a proportion of recent cases, chiefly drawn from the urban parishes of Lanarkshire,—there were upwards of 400 patients admitted to the asylum during the past year,—no case of violent maniacal excitement is to be seen at present in the asylum. That is to say, in every case where maniacal excitement existed at the time of admission to the asylum it has now passed off.

The institution was found everywhere in excellent order. The First House, which is the main building devoted to the accommodation of private patients, has, with the exception of one gallery, been beautifully re-decorated and re-furnished during recent years, and this remaining gallery is being now made to harmonise with the rest of the building. When this is done, the house will afford accommodation of exceptional excellence throughout, and little will remain susceptible of improvement except the open air corridors which it is hoped will be reconstructed as soon as possible. In the Second House, chiefly devoted to the accommodation of pauper patients, the female side, the reconstruction of which was completed in the year 1887, continues to be an admirable example of asylum accommodation, and it is hoped that the rest of the house will, at an early date, be brought up to the same level of excellence.

The accommodation at Kinmount, Midpark, Maryfield, and Hannahfield leaves nothing to be desired. The groups of patients resident there have, as far as it is



possible to imagine, the benefits of an asylum combined with the comforts of private life; and expression was given during the visit by several of the patients to the satisfaction they experience in being so free from institutional arrangements and surroundings. Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

The general result of the visit was to confirm the opinion expressed in previous entries as to the remarkable ability and energy which is displayed in the management of the institution. Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order. Crichton  
Royal  
Institution,  
Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
11th and 12th May 1892.

There are 897 patients at present on the register of the institution. Of these 882 are certificated patients, and 15 are voluntary inmates. Of the whole number, 344 are private patients, and 553 are paupers. They are all resident except 1 private male patient who is absent on probation and 1 private male patient who is absent on pass. Since last visit 1 pauper patient has become a private patient.

The character and position of the population is more fully shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—					
Absent on Probation,	1	—	—	—	1
Absent on Pass,	1	—	—	—	1
Resident,	161	166	283	270	880
Total,	163	166	283	270	882
Voluntary Inmates,	9	6	—	—	15
Total on both Registers,	172	172	283	270	897

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients:—					
Admitted,	21	20	46	48	135
Discharged recovered,	10	9	17	20	56
Discharged unrecovered,	5	6	5	8	24
Dead,	7	7	17	16	47
Voluntary Inmates:—					
Admitted,	3	2	—	—	5
Discharged,	3	3	—	—	6

The death rate has been high, fatal attacks of pneumonia having been frequent during the severe winter of February, March, and April. Thirteen deaths were registered as due to pneumonia, 3 to bronchitis, 5 to phthisis, 5 to heart disease, 2 to kidney disease, and 15 to brain disease. Three deaths were due to enteritis, diarrhoea, and peritonitis. The remaining death was a case of suicide which occurred in the case of a patient who refused to eat in the presence of other people, and who was fed in a single room, and should, immediately after being fed, have been taken to the day-room she occupied. On the day of her death she was left in the single room for a short time, and she took advantage of the opportunity to destroy herself. The attendants, who in leaving her in the single room disobeyed orders, were immediately dismissed.

In the cases of 9 patients who died *post-mortem* examinations were made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only 1 accident is recorded—a suicide by hanging to which reference has just been made. During the last 8 years no accident has occurred on the male side of the second house. This is much to the credit of the head attendant and his subordinates. Only 3 escapes are registered. In view of the size of the staff, the changes among the attendants and servants have not been numerous—4 dismissals and 10 resignations.

The number of pauper patients in the asylum chargeable to the parishes of Dumfries and Galloway is considerably less now than it was 10 years ago. This is an interesting fact. It is not thought that the same thing can be said of any

Appendix B. other Scotch Lunacy District. This is due to more than one good feature of the policy of the Directors during late years.

Commissioners' Entries. The institution continues to be in a very prosperous condition, and this visit, like all late visits to it, has left a most pleasing impression of the ability and earnestness which are shown in the management.

Royal and District Asylums. The farm-steading is approaching completion, and will soon be in use.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. The changes on the Low West Male Gallery of the First House are most satisfactory. The new roomy billiard room with its two tables is an addition of great importance, and will add greatly to the enjoyment of the private male patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept in a very careful manner.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
7th April 1892.

There are 373 patients at present in the register of the asylum. Of these, 25 men and 43 women are private patients, and 121 men and 184 women are pauper patients. All the patients on the register are resident.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	8	10	35	69	122
Discharged recovered, .	4	3	16	30	53
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	1	11	25	37
Dead, . . . . .	4	1	16	12	33

The mortality has been greater than usual, but as regards the causes of death there is nothing specially calling for comment. Eighteen of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 4 as due to heart disease, 4 as due to pneumonia, and 3 as due to phthisis. In the cases of 29 of 33 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results of each examination appear to be studied with care.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four accidents are recorded, and these included a somewhat serious wound in the neck, inflicted by one patient on another, and a death from asphyxia, due to a piece of potato getting into the windpipe.

Twenty attendants and servants have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed—1 for rough usage to a patient.

The apartment, formerly used as a chapel, has been converted into a dormitory for women ; and a day-room on the female side is now used both as a day-room and a chapel. During service about 90 men and 115 women are present.

To meet the recommendation in the entry of 20th April 1891, a movable bath has been placed in the separate sick wards for women. This is a change in the right direction, but it cannot be regarded as meeting the recommendation satisfactorily and sufficiently. It is understood that the supply of water to the asylum is deficient, and it is suggested that the Directors should consider whether they could not increase the supply by sinking an Artesian well, as has lately been done at the Crichton Institution, Dumfries, and the Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The farm of Whitelawston, consisting of 150 acres, which adjoins the asylum estate on the east, has been taken on a 19 years' lease at a rent of £2 per acre. There is a good house on the farm which is expected to give accommodation to a few male patients. The asylum now possesses 250 acres of land, including the land which is occupied by buildings, &c.

Much attention continues to be paid to the amusement and occupation of the patients. It would be a benefit to the women to introduce more variety and brightness into their clothing, and would not add to the cost of maintenance.

On both sides of the house, and especially on the female side, there was some excitement during the visit ; and some patients made complaints which did not, however, appear to be well founded.

It is recommended that a second door be placed in the partitioned-off sleeping place for attendants in the chapel, so that the attendants may go from it directly into the part of the chapel recently converted into a dormitory.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

Appendix B.

In the statement given above, showing the movement of the population of the asylum since last visit, the admission and discharge of a voluntary inmate have not been entered.

Commissioners' Entries.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
8th June 1892.

Royal and District Asylums.

There are 362 patients in the asylum to-day. Of these, 26 males and 43 females are private patients, and 112 males and 181 females are pauper patients.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

Since 7th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	7	14	24
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	2	3	5
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	—	6	9	15
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	8	6	15

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to brain diseases, in 1 case to heart disease, in 6 cases to lung diseases, in 1 case to gastric ulcer, in 1 case to pyæmia, and in 1 case to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 13 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no accident and no escape.

There have been 6 resignations of attendants and servants, and 7 admissions to the service. It is satisfactory to find that only one of the resignations was that of an attendant ; because frequent changes among the attendants are detrimental to the interests of the patients, and increase the difficulties of administration. It is creditable to the management of this asylum that such changes have as a rule been infrequent.

It is recorded with approval that there are now 2 night attendants on each side of the house.

Great tranquillity prevailed among both the male and the female patients during the visit, and no complaint was made.

Though the farm of Whitelawston is not yet fully in the hands of the asylum, the male patients have begun to have occasion for useful work in connection with it, good progress having been made in the formation of a road from the asylum grounds to the farm steading. There can be no doubt that the acquisition of the additional land will prove a benefit to the patients in many ways, and will be an advantage to the institution.

Some improvement might be made in the direction of greater tidiness and smartness in the clothing of the patients. This has an important bearing on their comfort, and also on their mental condition.

Attention is again drawn to the deficiency in the supply of water.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
19th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March 1892.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

There are 834 persons at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 340 are private and 494 pauper patients. Of the private patients 7 are in the asylum as voluntary inmates. Two private patients, a gentleman and a lady, are absent on probation, and two private patients, both ladies, are absent on pass.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients—					
Admitted, . . . . .	34	30	94	122	280
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	13	8	43	43	107
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	11	12	35	42	100
Dead, . . . . .	14	16	28	28	86
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	5
Left, . . . . .	4	2	—	—	6



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered continues to be large, and this indicates that Parochial Boards are freely assisted in removing, and in otherwise providing for, those patients who are harmless and incurable, and who do not require the appliances of a fully equipped asylum for their proper care and treatment.

There is nothing in the causes of death which calls for special comment, unless it be that 13 of the deaths are registered as due to influenza. Erysipelas does not appear as a cause of death, and phthisis does not appear frequently. The majority of the deaths is due to the different forms of brain disease, 15 being due to general paralysis alone.

In the cases of 69 of the 86 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The staff includes a pathologist, and the *post-mortem* examinations are made with great care, and the results are minutely recorded. Dr Clouston and all his assistants take great interest in this effort to make additions to our knowledge of the nature and origin of states of insanity. Such additions are being made in this asylum, and are having practical effects on treatment.

There are 170 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 5 and to the seclusion of 12 persons. Many of these entries refer to the use of restraint in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

Eight accidents are recorded, most of them being slight, and none being serious except one, a death from asphyxia in the case of an epileptic, who, during a fit, had turned his face on the pillow of his bed. The cause of death was determined by a *post-mortem* examination.

The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 10—a small number in view of the proximity of the asylum to the town, and of the large amount of liberty which is accorded to the patients.

The hospital continues to deserve the very favourable things which have been said regarding it in many previous entries. It never produced a more pleasant impression. The patients in it not only receive very skilful and painstaking medical treatment, but they are nursed with great kindness, and with a large knowledge of how their comfort can be best secured.

At every visit to this asylum the evidence of a careful study of the condition of every patient, and of the desire to turn that study to the patient's advantage, presents itself in many ways, and gives the whole institution a hospital character.

The feeding of the patients of all classes is very good, and receives much consideration. The rarity of phthisis is probably, to some extent, due to the good quality, sufficient quantity, and careful cooking of the food.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings at Craig House, and the nearer they reach completion the stronger is the belief that they will realise the hopes expressed regarding them in former entries. One of the detached villas, which is called South Craig Villa, is furnished and occupied. Externally it is a handsome structure, and all the internal arrangements are very satisfactory. It is elegantly furnished, and is in all respects a most desirable residence for high class patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be very correctly and carefully kept.

## ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

30th and 31st May, and 1st and 2nd June 1892.

There are 824 persons on the registers of the asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Certificated Patients,	174	145	230	270	819
Voluntary Inmates,	3	2	—	—	5
Total,	177	147	230	270	824

All the persons on the registers are at present resident in the asylum, or at the villa at Cockenzie, except 1 male and 1 female private patient who are absent on statutory probation, and 1 female private patient and 1 female pauper who are absent on pass. Six male and 6 female patients are at Cockenzie.

The following changes have taken place since 21st March, when the numbers given in the preceding entry were made up.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Certificated Patients—						
Admitted, . . . . .	6	3	26	30	65	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	7	10	6	29	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	5	9	10	27	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Dead, . . . . .	2	2	7	6	17	
Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	
Left, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3	

The deaths include 7 cases of general paralysis; 2 deaths are due to other brain diseases, 6 to diseases of the lungs, 1 to heart disease, and 1 to puerperal mania. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 14 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 85 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 2 cases, and of seclusion in 7 cases; 71 of the entries refer to the use of restraint for surgical reasons. There has been no accident and no escape.

There have been 13 resignations of attendants and servants, and 15 admissions to the service.

The patients in all parts of the institution bore evidence of being judiciously and kindly cared for. The completeness of the knowledge which Dr Clouston and his staff have of the nature of each patient's case, attracted, as it always does, very favourable notice; and there was frequent opportunity during the visit of appreciating the interest which is taken in every case, both from the purely medical and from the benevolent point of view. No complaint of ill-treatment was made by any one.

The general administration of the institution continues to be remarkably able and successful. All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order.

The new buildings on the Craig House estate are making satisfactory progress. Little can be added to what has been said regarding them in previous entries, until the internal fittings have been completed. But everything that was seen during the present visit goes to confirm the opinions already expressed as to the efficiency of the arrangements and the beauty of the structure.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
26th April 1892.

Elgin District Asylum.

There are 141 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 6, 1 man and 5 women, are private patients, and 135, 60 men and 75 women, are paupers. No patient is absent on probation or pass, or by escape.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	—	6	10	18
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	—	5	2	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	1	1	2	4
Dead, . . . . .	1	—	2	3	6

Three of the deaths were caused by disease of the brain, 1 by heart disease, 1 by pyæmia, and 1 by senile decay.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded—none of them of a serious character. One escape is registered. No change has taken place among the attendants and servants. The average duration of service of the 16 persons, who constitute the present staff of attendants and servants, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, and the range is from 1 year to 16 years.

The extensive structural changes which were recently made for the purpose of enlarging and improving the asylum are fully answering the expectations, and are in all respects proving satisfactory.

All the day-rooms, dormitories, single rooms, corridors, lavatories and water-closets, have been papered and painted, and the work has been well and tastefully done.

## Appendix B.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates, both in the Main Asylum and at Bilbohall, were in all respects entirely satisfactory.

## Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

## Royal and District Asylums.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th July 1892.

## Elgin District Asylum.

There are 150 patients at present in the asylum. One man and 5 women are private patients, and 63 men and 81 women are pauper patients.

The female side of the asylum is now full, and, unless the population can be reduced, it will become necessary to consider the question of providing additional accommodation for female patients.

Since 26th April, the date of last visit, 4 men and 7 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man has died. The men have thus increased in number by 3, and the women by 6. The death is registered as due to acute gastric catarrh.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no escape, and no accident. The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition. Their requirements are well provided for; and their general and medical treatment receives kindly and careful attention.

The day-rooms and dormitories and other parts of the institution were found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th April 1892.

## Fife and Kinross District Asylums.

There are 205 men and 226 women, or 431 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident, except 1 woman who is absent on probation.

The following statement shows the changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit.

There are no private patients in the asylum.

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	41	44	85
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	12	13	25
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	12	5	17
Dead, . . . . .	13	10	23

Of the 23 deaths, 9 are registered as due to brain disease, 4 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to kidney disease, and 1 as due to influenza. In the cases of all the patients who died, except 2, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of one person who was admitted with a severe wound under the lower jaw, self-inflicted with a suicidal intent, and who ultimately made a good recovery. Four accidents are recorded—a fracture of the femur, a fracture of a rib, and 2 fractures of the humerus.

The erection of the new hospital block has been begun. The foundations of the greater part of the east wing have been laid.

The desirability of getting more land for asylum purposes appears to be fully recognised by the District Lunacy Board; and since last visit various negotiations have been carried on with that object. So far these have not been successful; but it is hoped that an opportunity of acquiring additional land will soon be found, and be taken advantage of. It is recommended that such additional land should be secured by purchase, instead of being taken on lease.

During last winter deep boring for water was tried from the bottom of a well in the asylum grounds, and a large supply of water has been found. The quality of the water is being examined, and the amount of the supply throughout the whole year is to be ascertained. There is reason to expect that the quality will be found good, and the supply ample for the requirements of the asylum.

The action of the Boundary Commissioners has led to some changes in the Fife and Kinross and Perth Lunacy Districts; and, as the result of this, 14 patients were transferred in October last from the Perth District Asylum to



the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and 1 patient was transferred from the Fife to the Perth Asylum.

The repainting referred to in previous entries has been steadily continued, and a considerable number of day-rooms and dormitories have been overtaken. The work has been well and tastefully done.

Most of the tubs in the laundry are already made of fire-clay. Such wooden tubs as remain are about to be removed, and to be replaced by fire-clay tubs.

Many of the drains in the asylum grounds have been relifted and relaid. After careful consideration, new arrangements for utilising the sewage have been resolved on, and are to receive effect.

Both the medical and general management of the asylum shows much ability and painstaking.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 6th June 1892.

There are 439 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 208 are men and 231 are women, and they are all resident in the institution.

Since 6th April, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

#### PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	9	11	20
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	1	2
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	4	5
Dead, . . . . .	4	1	5

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, phthisis, pneumonia, renal disease, and suicide. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 4 cases. The suicide occurred, as not infrequently happens, in the case of a patient who had been recognised as suffering from suicidal depression, but who appeared to have so completely recovered that his discharge from the asylum was under consideration. The circumstances were fully reported to the Board at the time, and no blame is attached to those in charge.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 6 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 2 cases to prevent attempts at self-injury. There has been no accident except the case of suicide already mentioned; and there has been no escape.

There have been 6 resignations of attendants and servants; and 6 persons have entered the service.

Progress is being made in the erection of the new hospital block. It is desirable that this work should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as the accommodation in the present buildings is much overcrowded, and the proper treatment of the patients is carried on with difficulty.

The patients were found during the visit in a condition which, when the overcrowding is taken into consideration, is satisfactory and creditable to the administration. Their medical treatment and their general management are careful, kindly, and judicious.

The several parts of the asylum are in excellent order.

Repainting continues to be done where it is required, and the rooms presented a fresh and cheerful appearance.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

#### GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, Glasgow 19th and 20th January 1892. Royal Asylum.

There are 478 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. There are 150 male and 169 female private patients, and 108 male and 41 female pauper patients, all under certificates; and there are 4 male and 6 female voluntary inmates.

All the patients on the registers are resident in the asylum and were seen.

The following changes have taken place since 9th October, the date of last visit :—

## Appendix B.

		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admitted, . . . . .	16	16	1	—	33
	Discharged recovered, . . . .	6	8	—	1	15
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged unrecovered, . . .	7	7	1	1	16
	Dead, . . . . .	6	9	4	2	21

One male and 1 female have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 3 male voluntary inmates have left.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 5 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 4 cases, to cirrhosis of the liver in 1 case, to pyæmia in 1 case, and to influenza in 10 cases.

No instance of the use of restraint or of seclusion has occurred since last visit. There has been no accident, and there has been no case of escape.

Five attendants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed for disobedience, and 3 have been engaged.

Twenty-two patients are confined to bed, in most of the cases on account of chronic ailments. The health of many of the inmates suffered severely from the recent epidemic of influenza, and the disease ended fatally in 10 cases. Five of the fatal cases were patients over 70 years of age. Some patients are still suffering from the effects of the disease, but most have made satisfactory recoveries, and there is no recent case now in the asylum.

The patients in the asylum were found everywhere comfortably provided for.

Their individual requirements are carefully and kindly considered; and their medical treatment receives every attention.

The asylum was found in admirable order. Its recent history has been marked by progress and improvement. It is becoming more and more an asylum for private patients, and is ceasing to be used for paupers.

In providing good accommodation and treatment for private patients at low rates of board, it performs a very important service to the public; and this, the charitable function of the institution, is being steadily developed. In providing excellent accommodation for patients paying the higher rates of board it also serves an important public purpose.

The alterations and extensions consequent on the recent fire are rapidly approaching completion.

The new arrangements have been planned with great ability and care, and they will add considerably to the efficiency of the institution.

The detached hospital for infectious diseases, obtained by the alteration and enlargement of cottages formerly used by attendants, has now been completed.

It is excellently suited for its purpose. Indeed, it could hardly have been better if it had been from the first designed for a hospital; and it will afford very desirable accommodation for a group of tranquil female patients when, as it is hoped will generally be the case, it is not required as an hospital.

The laundry has been much improved by the construction of a new sorting-room, and by the introduction of new washing and ironing machinery.

The general administration of the asylum continues to be remarkably able and successful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
29th September 1892.

The following statement shows the number, sex, and position of the persons at present on the register of the asylum:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients, .	163	182	101	42	488
Voluntary Inmates, .	2	7	—	—	9
Totals,	165	189	101	42	497

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B. Commissioner's Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. Certificated Patients—						
Admitted, . . . . .	42	44	—	—	86	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . .	6	7	1	—	14	
Discharged unrecovered, .	17	18	—	1	36	
Dead, . . . . .	6	3	6	1	16	Glasgow Royal Asylum.
II. Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted, . . . . .	6	5	—	—	11	
Left, . . . . .	8	3	—	—	11	
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1	

The death rate has been very low, and there is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of 12 of the 17 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, which refer to the seclusion for short periods of 2 persons who were dangerous to themselves and others.

The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 4.

Seven accidents are recorded. One involved fracture of the humerus. Another was an attempt to commit suicide, which had no serious result, and the remaining 5 were slight in their character.

Thirty attendants have resigned, and 3 have been dismissed, but not for grave faults.

Eleven gentlemen are at present residing at Stirling, in a house which has been rented by the Directors, in order to give the patients the benefit of change in summer.

The court, which is enclosed by the buildings of the East House, and which is practically in complete disuse, is being greatly improved.

Dr Yellowlees was absent at the time of the visit, but the asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The institution is managed with great ability, and it renders most useful services to the public. The books and registers were, as usual, found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 25th March 1892.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum.

There are 122 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 8 women are private patients, and 52 men and 57 women are pauper patients. No patient is absent either on probation or pass, or by escape.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 13 women have been admitted, 3 men and 6 women have been discharged, and 6 men and 8 women have died. The death rate has been high. Nearly one-half of the deaths, however, are registered as due to old age and influenza. In the cases of 2 of the 14 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 2 persons. No escape has taken place. Two accidents are recorded, but they were not of a grave character.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the last entry, the floors have been waxed, and the discontinuance of wet scrubbing is felt to be conducive to the comfort and health of the inmates.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit in a very orderly manner, and the patients partook of it heartily. It was observed with satisfaction that many patients had a special diet to meet something that was special in their condition. At nearly all the tables men and women sit together.

No patient made a complaint of any kind, and there was a complete absence of excitement during the visit.

The wards were in excellent order, and very clean, and the clothing of the patients was tidy, suitable, and sufficient.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept, and to be written up to date.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
13th June 1892.

There are 128 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 8 women are private patients, and 53 men and 62 women are paupers. All are at present resident in the institution.

Since last visit 3 men and 8 women have been admitted, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, and 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered. There has been no death.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There has been no accident to any inmate, and no escape.

Of the attendants and servants 2 have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 3 have entered the service.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. There were no complaints from any of them as to their treatment. They are comfortably clothed. A very excellent dinner of good material, well cooked, was served during the visit; and on asking some of the patients whether they got good food in the asylum they replied cordially that the food is excellent.

The general administration of the asylum continues to be conducted with ability and kindness, and the impression left by the inspection was very favourable.

The books and registers were examined.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
27th and 28th April 1892.

There are 503 patients at present on the register of the asylum, 257 men and 246 women, and they are all paupers except 1 man. Nine men and 13 women are absent on probation, and it is hoped that most of these will be found able to remain out of the asylum. There are thus 481 patients resident—248 men and 233 women.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	43	43	86
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	23	41
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	11	16
Dead, . . . . .	11	18	29

Of the 29 deaths, 10 are registered as due to exhaustion, 4 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to influenza, 2 as due to general tuberculosis, 4 as due to brain disease, and 1 as due to each of the following causes—bronchitis, heart disease, kidney disease, and stomach disease. The average age at death was 46 for men and 50 for women. In the cases of 8 of the 29 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. There is no patient in the asylum labouring under general paralysis of the insane, and the number of epileptics is 18, 11 men and 7 women.

All the patients are weighed once a month, and many of them more frequently.

There are 305 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 5 persons. Of these entries, 250 refer to the use of the strait jacket during night in the case of 1 patient, in order to prevent suicide, and at his own request; 20 to the use of the strait jacket during night and day in the case of another patient to prevent the removal of surgical dressings; 14 to the use of the strait jacket during night and day in the case of a third patient to prevent self-mutilation; 12 to the use of the strait jacket in the case of a fourth patient, sometimes during night and day and sometimes during night only, to prevent the tearing off of bandages; and 5 to the use of the strait jacket in the case of a patient labouring under violent excitement following epileptic seizures.

Five accidents are recorded—fracture of the radius, an attempt to commit suicide by cutting the throat, a severe burn, and two others not of a serious character. The injuries sustained by the patient who attempted to commit suicide, were not serious. He alleges that the instrument he used was a razor, but there is some doubt as to this. All razors in the asylum have now been placed under the care of the head attendant.

Six escapes are registered, but no patient succeeded in making a permanent escape. Appendix B.

Fourteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 5 have been dismissed. Commissioners' Entries.

Nearly all the dismissals were consequent on intemperance. The quantity of milk supplied to the asylum during the eleven days, from the 17th to the 27th April, was 4,584 English pints, or about 417 pints daily. Royal and District Asylums.

The District Board recognise the want of accommodation in the asylum, and are at present considering the way in which it can be most advantageously increased. Inverness District Asylum.

All the day-rooms and dormitories were found very clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably clothed. During the visit there was no excitement, and no complaints were made. There are many old and feeble persons in the institution, and not a few of these are admitted in that condition.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th July 1892.

There are 522 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 265 are men and 257 are women. Nine men and 13 women are absent on probation, and the numbers resident in the institution are thus 256 men and 244 women—total 500.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	19	22	41
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	7	14
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	3	4
Dead, . . . . .	3	1	4

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, to cancer of the liver in 1 case, and to exhaustion in 2 cases. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since last visit is 156. They refer to the use of the strait jacket in 2 cases, in 1 case to prevent suicide, and in the other case to prevent self-mutilation. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

Four attendants have resigned, 4 have been dismissed, and 7 have been engaged.

The patients were found during the visit clean in person, and their clothing was suitable and in good order. There was very little excitement among them, and no complaint was made.

The wards were found clean and in good order. The steps which should be taken to relieve the overcrowding, and to provide hospital accommodation of a more satisfactory character, are still under consideration by the District Board.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL, Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.  
17th February 1892.

There are 229 patients, 131 men and 98 women, on the register of the asylum ; 1 woman is absent on pass.

Since 5th September, the date of last visit, 21 men and 10 women have been admitted, 9 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 7 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 1 woman have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to cancer of the stomach, and in 1 case to cancer of the jaw. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 case. No accident of a serious character and no escape has taken place.

The number of attendants and servants who have resigned is 5, and the number engaged is 7.

The visit occupied 2 days, the 25th of last month and to-day. The first

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

day was devoted entirely to the main establishment at Bothwell, and to-day was spent partly at Bothwell, and partly at the branch establishment at Hartwood. At both places the accommodation was found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for. At Bothwell the systematic observation and recording of the condition of each patient continues to be carried out in a very thorough way, and the medical and general treatment is carefully studied. The restrictions upon liberty are greater than would be necessary or desirable in an asylum situated in a less densely peopled district, and possessing a larger extent of ground. The disadvantages of the restrictions are minimised, however, by the attention that is given to the occupation of the patients. At Hartwood there is an entire absence of asylum restrictions, and the life of the patients differs little from what is usual in ordinary life. At present they are engaged in finishing an important piece of road-making connected with the new Lanarkshire Asylum.

Dr Clark's thorough knowledge of the patients, and his careful attention to every detail of management, were again very apparent.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
19th September 1892.

There are 132 men and 97 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 32 men and 5 women are resident at Hartwood.

Since the date of last visit 26 men and 26 women have been admitted, 12 men and 9 women have been discharged as recovered, 9 men and 10 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 3 men and 8 women have died.

In the cases of 8 of the 11 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 5 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, and to the seclusion of another patient for a short time in consequence of excitement. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for 1 night before being brought back, is 2, both being patients on parole.

Only 1 accident is recorded—death from suffocation in the case of an epileptic who, during a fit, lay with his face on the pillow.

Much attention is paid to the clothing both of the men and the women, and it was regarded as very satisfactory.

The men and women continue to sit together at the same table at meals, and Dr Clark thinks that the arrangement is in many ways beneficial. This practice is only followed in two Scotch asylums—in this asylum and in the Haddington District Asylum—and in both it is regarded as advantageous.

The asylum is managed with great ability and with excellent results. This refers equally to the general administration and to the medical treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
28th March 1892.

## Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

There are 240 patients at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all certificated. Forty-six of them are private patients, 19 men and 27 women, and 194, 89 men and 105 women, are paupers. Since last visit 4 private patients, 1 man and 3 women, have become paupers.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the 26th of last June :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Under Certificates—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	13	25	24	64
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	4	6	11	22
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	6	5	10	24
Dead, . . . . .	2	1	11	6	20
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Left, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	2



One half of the deaths are registered as due to disease of the nervous centres, 3 as due to phthisis, 2 as due to pneumonia, 3 as due to heart disease, 1 as due to diarrhoea, and 1 as due to cancer of the stomach. In the cases of 15 of the 20 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made, and the results in each case are carefully and minutely recorded. This may be taken as evidence of the Superintendent's interest in his professional work, but it is far from being the only evidence of that interest. Everything that was seen during the visit indicated ability and painstaking in the medical care and treatment of the inmates.

There are 23 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons, and the seclusion of 9, chiefly in consequence of being violent and dangerous to themselves or to their fellow patients. Five accidents are recorded, but none of them was of a serious character. Four patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The changes among the attendants have been few. The average duration of service of those at present on the male staff is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years, and on the female staff about three years.

With the exception of 1 day-room on the male, and 1 on the female side, in which meals are served, the floors of all day-rooms and dormitories are now waxed, and wet scrubbing has been entirely discontinued.

It is proposed to make an addition to the storage of water in such a way that about 30,000 gallons would be immediately available by gravitation for the extinction of fire. Before that quantity would be exhausted the steam pump could be brought into operation, even if a fire occurred at the dead of night.

The sanitary arrangements, which were introduced about three years ago, are not giving complete satisfaction. The new common sewer, for instance, and also other pipes have been often choked. When fine weather sets in the cause of this should be ascertained, and defects rectified. The water-closets last introduced should, at the same time, be overhauled. They require to be repainted and to be repaired in various directions. At present they are the cause of a very considerable waste of water.

The kitchen and scullery have been put into a most satisfactory condition, and the chapel and dining hall and two of the staircases have been tastefully painted. All this work appears to have been well executed. The single rooms in the male and female wards—3, have been furnished with new shutters of an improved character. One half of the outer surface of the entire building has been coated with a waterproofing composition. The female hospital has also been repainted.

The house was found in excellent order, and everywhere fresh and clean. The condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. No patient made any complaint. They were all healthy and comfortably clothed. An excellent dinner was served in a most orderly manner during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

#### MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th October 1892.

There are 242 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Nineteen men and 26 women are private patients, and 93 men and 104 women are paupers. Seven of the female paupers are absent on probation.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	8	17	16	42
Discharged recovered, .	—	2	2	7	11
Discharged unrecovered,	1	6	6	3	16
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	5	8	13

One female patient admitted as a private patient has since admission become a pauper.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the nervous centres in 4 cases, of the heart in 2 cases, and of the lungs in 4 cases. In 3 cases death was attributed to cancer of the stomach, intestinal obstruction, and senile decay. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case except 1. The average age at death was 53 years.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. There have been 7 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident to any patient.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been 6 engagements, 5 resignations, and 1 death.

The general impression produced by the visit was exceedingly satisfactory. There was evidence of careful attention being given to the treatment of every patient, and there were few manifestations of irritability or excitement. The patients were seen in the wards and at dinner. The dinner was excellent and well served.

The improvements in the kitchen and scullery, and the re-decoration of the dining hall, recreation hall, and other parts of the asylum, have been well done, and have greatly improved the appearance of the accommodation.

The tank for storing water to be available for the extinction of fire has been completed, and the defective sanitary appliances are about to be replaced by apparatus of a satisfactory character. The whole exterior of the buildings has now been coated with waterproof composition.

A proposal to appropriate the gate lodge wholly for the accommodation of patients is under consideration at present. The arrangement would have the advantage of providing the asylum with a section which could be used in case of emergency as a hospital for infectious disease. The way in which the accommodation should be used in ordinary circumstances has not been finally determined, and it requires very careful consideration.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
19th and 20th April 1892.

The number and position of the persons at present on the registers of the asylum are shown in the following statement:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . . . .	36	46	212	262	556
Absent on Probation, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
On the Registers . . . . .	37	47	212	262	558

Since the date of last visit 1 private male patient has become a pauper, and 2 pauper patients, a man and a woman, have become private patients.

During the same period the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	10	12	25	35	82
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	5	9	11	29
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	2	3	6	15
Dead, . . . . .	3	4	14	13	34
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Left, . . . . .	1	2	—	—	3

Two of the 3 voluntary inmates, who appear in the above statement as having left the asylum, were certified to be insane.

There is nothing calling for special comment in the causes of death. Eleven of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 6 as due to phthisis, 7 as due to heart disease, 2 as due to pneumonia, 1 as due to influenza, 1 as due to gangrene of the lungs, 3 as due to tuberculosis, 1 as due to kidney disease, and 2 as due to senile decay. In the cases of 26 of the patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 75 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons and the seclusion of 1. Thirty-eight of the entries refer to the use of the strait jacket in the case of 1 strongly suicidal patient, to prevent self-mutilation. Two attendants were in constant charge of this

patient, who ultimately recovered. Seven of the entries refer to the use of restraint in the case of a patient who came into the asylum with broken ribs, and whose restlessness prevented union of the broken bones. This patient also recovered. Of the rest of the entries, 10 refer to the use of restraint to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. It is rarely found necessary in this asylum to resort to restraint and seclusion, but they are properly resorted to when doing so is clearly for the good of the patients.

There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents—fracture of the sternum, fracture of the clavicle, and fracture of the radius.

Three patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The accommodation for attendants in various parts of the asylum has been considerably improved, and their comfort receives careful consideration.

Two additional corridors have been converted into excellent day-room corridors, and have been made very bright and cheerful.

The farm of Sunnyside, 85 acres in extent, has been added to the land in possession of the asylum, which is now 235 acres in extent. In no asylum has the possession of land been of greater advantage to the patients, and in no asylum has it been a greater source of profit to the institution.

The asylum hospital continues to give great satisfaction. The patients occupying it are most comfortably and suitably provided for. It continues to be largely visited by those interested in the cure and treatment of the insane.

The asylum is managed with great ability and conscientiousness. This refers both to the medical and general management. The medical treatment of the patients is highly satisfactory.

The condition and history of every inmate are fully known and carefully studied, with a view to improvement or recovery. There is a marked absence of irksome discipline, and special tastes and habits receive a kindly consideration.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
5th and 6th July 1892.

There are 557 patients on the register of the asylum. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private patients, . . . . .	34	45	79
Pauper patients, . . . . .	213	265	478
	247	310	557

All the patients on the register are under certificates, and all, except 1 female private patient who is absent on probation, are resident in the asylum.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	3	11	9	24
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	3	8	4	16
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	1	—	1	3
Dead, . . . . .	—	1	3	1	5
Voluntary Inmates—					
Left, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral softening, general paralysis, congestion of the lungs, tubercular peritonitis, and strangulation. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One serious accident is recorded—a female patient having effected suicide by compressing her throat with a cord. There has been 1 escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found during the visit efficiently and comfortably provided for in every part of the institution. The employment of trained nurses as attendants is being extended, and is found to be attended with good results.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

The addition of the farm of Sunnyside to the land in occupation of the asylum, has beneficially increased the amount and variety of useful employment for the male patients.

The opening up of the corridors in the main building which has now been completed, both on the male and on the female side, has greatly improved the accommodation in that part of the institution. The villa for higher class patients at Ravenswood and the New Hospital continue to deserve the commendation given in previous entries.

Great ability and carefulness continue to be shown by Dr Howden in the management of the asylum, every detail of the administration receiving his own thoughtful attention.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
12th February 1892.

There are 105 patients on the registers of the asylum at present. Forty-six gentlemen and 52 ladies being under certificates, and 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies being voluntary inmates. One lady under certificate is absent on pass.

Since 10th August, the date of last visit, 7 gentlemen and 8 ladies under certificates have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged recovered, 6 gentlemen have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have died. Three gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 2 gentlemen have left, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady have died.

The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 1 case, to angina pectoris in 1 case, and to influenza in 4 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 21 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients—in both cases for surgical reasons. Three accidents are recorded, all involving fracture of bones. Two of them occurred to the same patient and were the result of suicidal attempts. There has been no escape.

Seventeen attendants and servants have resigned, 5 have been dismissed, and 24 have been engaged.

The patients continue to be exceedingly well provided for. They are kept in great comfort; they receive skilful treatment; and their individual requirements are carefully and kindly considered. Great attention is given to providing occupation for those who are able to engage in it. Many help the attendants in their duties, and others occupy themselves with artizan and garden work. One is at present occupied as a surveyor. The ladies are chiefly engaged in needlework and knitting. Occupation of such kinds is in itself useful as a means of treatment, and it lends an additional value to recreation. This is abundantly provided in various ways, such as games, music social meetings and excursions.

The several parts of the institution were found in admirable order. The decoration and furniture are everywhere elegant and comfortable, and as little as possible suggestive of asylum arrangements. In the mansion house of Kincarrathie they are in every way such as is found in the best class of private residences, and the life of the inmates is similar to that of ladies and gentlemen in their own homes.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
4th May 1892.

There are 100 certificated patients, 47 gentlemen and 53 ladies, at present on the register. Of these, 1 lady is absent on pass. There are 7 persons on the register of voluntary inmates, 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies.

Since the date of last visit 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been discharged as recovered, 2 gentlemen have been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 gentleman has died. There has been no change among the voluntary inmates.

The cause of the death was heart disease, the diagnosis being confirmed by a *post-mortem* examination.

Appendix B.

The case-books continue to be kept in a very satisfactory manner. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no escape has taken place, and no accident is recorded.

Commissioners' Entries.

The staff now includes 4 lady companions.

Thirty-one gentlemen and 30 ladies are led to engage to a greater or less extent in work which is useful and healthy. No fewer than 13 of the gentlemen work in the garden. This is very creditable to the management, and must tend to promote the cure of the curable and the contentment of the incurable.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

A considerable improvement has been made in the sleeping-rooms of the female servants.

The utilisation of the drainage is said to give results which are highly satisfactory.

Dr Urquhart was absent on holiday, and his assistant, Dr Hay, was acting Superintendent. Everything was found in excellent order. There was complete freedom from excitement and complaint. The state of the asylum and of the inmates reflected much credit on all concerned in the management during the absence of Dr Urquhart.

The books and registers were examined, and found as usual to be kept with care and accuracy.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Perth District Asylum.  
10th February 1892.

There are 309 patients in the asylum, 159 men and 150 women. Since 11th August, the date of last visit, 24 men and 19 women have been admitted, 5 men and 7 women have been discharged recovered, 8 men and 13 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 13 women have died. One of the patients admitted was transferred from the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and 14 of the patients discharged unrecovered were transferred to that asylum. These changes were due to the alteration of the areas of the districts recently made under the Local Government (Scotland) Act.

The deaths are registered as due in 10 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to disease of the heart, in 7 cases to diseases of the lungs, and to ulcer of the stomach, chronic nephritis, carcinoma of the liver, and influenza, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 16 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no serious accident.

Ten attendants and servants have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 9 have been engaged.

During last month the asylum was visited by the epidemic of influenza, 25 of the patients and 10 of the attendants and servants having been affected. Only 1 case, that of a male patient, proved fatal.

The patients were found well provided for. They are supplied with excellent food and suitable clothing. The individual requirements of each patient are carefully and kindly considered. The patients were everywhere orderly in demeanour, and no complaint was made.

The house was as usual in good order, the rooms well-aired and warmed, and the furniture comfortable and home-like.

An early opportunity should be taken to improve the kitchen accommodation, which, in its present state, is out of harmony with the rest of the institution.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
5th May 1892.

There are 159 men and 153 women, or 312 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 6 women have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged as recovered, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged as unrecovered, and 3 men and 1 woman have died.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for comment. A *post-mortem* examination was made in the case of every patient who died. The records of these examinations are made with care. The case-books were found written up to date, and in every respect satisfactory.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Perth District Asylum.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded. Since last visit 7 attendants or servants have resigned and 2 have been dismissed, 1 for dishonesty, and the other for neglect of duty.

Two single rooms have been lined with wood, and several new wash-out water-closets have been supplied on the female side. All the rooms in the cottage have been repainted. The erection of two shoe rooms of good size, 1 on the male side and 1 on the female side of the asylum, would be an advantage, both to the patients and to the attendants. They should, if possible, be detached buildings, and they ought to be cheaply constructed.

On the female side there was complete tranquillity and freedom from complaint during the visit, but the male patients at present include several who are noisy and difficult to manage. There are not more than 2 general paralytics among them. The whole number of epileptics in the asylum is 29, of whom 17 are men and 12 are women.

The changes made on the district by the Boundary Commissioners led to the transference of 14 patients from this asylum to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and to the transference of 1 patient from the Fife and Kinross District Asylum to this asylum.

The wards were found very clean and in good order, and both men and women were comfortably and tidily clothed.

Dr Campbell has been for three weeks confined to bed, but is now convalescent. His assistant, Dr Ludlow, has carried on the management of the institution in a way very creditable to him.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

## Roxburgh District Asylum.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
31st March 1892.

There are 218 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these 9 men and 5 women are private patients, and 94 men and 110 women are pauper patients. Four female pauper patients are absent on probation.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

## PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	4	13	19	37
Discharged recovered, . .	—	1	5	9	15
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	1	2	9	12
Dead, . . . . .	—	—	1	5	6

One man and 1 woman, who were private patients at last visit, are now pauper patients.

The death-rate has been low, but there has been a good deal of sickness, which was not fatal, among the inmates. In the cases of 5 of the 6 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 42 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 person, and the seclusion of 2. Five accidents are recorded, 1 of them being a rather serious injury of the eye, inflicted by a fellow patient. Three patients have escaped and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The question of water supply has been remitted to a competent engineer, and it is hoped that some way of obtaining an ample supply will be found. For many important reasons this is very desirable. Among the advantages it would confer on the asylum, would be the easier and cheaper carrying out of improvements in the internal sanitary appliances and arrangements.

The whole house was found in admirable order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. They were free from excitement, and no complaints were made by any of them.

The books and registers were found in excellent order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
15th June 1892.

There are 226 persons on the register of the asylum. Of these, 10 men and 5 women are private patients, and 94 men and 117 women are paupers. All are resident in the institution, except 1 man and 4 women who are absent



on statutory probation, and 1 man who is absent on pass. The numbers on Appendix B. the register show a net increase of 8 patients since last visit.

Since 31st March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.			Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted, . . . . .	10	8	18	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	1	5	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	—	2	
Dead, . . . . .	3	—	3	

Commissioners' Entries.

The deaths are all registered as due to diseases of the brain. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no serious accident. Two cases of escape have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found during the visit in excellent order. There was very little excitement among the patients, and they were found clean in person and comfortably clothed.

The sanitary defects which have been referred to in previous entries are about to be remedied ; and it is hoped that the work will be carried out in a way which will prove permanently satisfactory.

The best way of obtaining a sufficient water supply is still under consideration by the engineer to whom the question has been referred by the District Board. The matter appears to be one that does not admit of being easily dealt with. It is not known whether an Artesian well is practicable in the case ; but it is suggested that it should not be omitted from consideration. In 2 asylums recently an abundant supply of water has been obtained in this way.

The reforming of the grounds, which has afforded abundant occupation to the male patients for many years, is at last beginning to show very pleasing results in the improvement of the outlook from the asylum windows—the red earth, which was so long a prominent object in the view, being now largely replaced by banks of green sward and shrubbery.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
28th and 29th January 1892.

Stirling District Asylum.

There are at present 438 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 9 men and 12 women are private patients, and 208 men and 209 women are pauper patients. Two male paupers and 1 female pauper are absent on statutory probation, and 1 female pauper is absent on pass. All the rest are resident in the asylum, and were seen during the visit.

Since 3rd August, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	40	49	89
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	13	13	26
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	20	28	48
Dead, . . . . .	10	8	18

The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to diseases of the brain, in 5 cases to diseases of the heart, in 4 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to diseases of the abdomen, in 1 case to general tuberculosis, in 1 case to fracture of the skull, in 1 case to influenza, and in 1 case to senile decay.

The total number of patients in the asylum has not increased since last visit. This would at any time be a satisfactory thing, but it is especially so when the accommodation in the asylum is so restricted and the administration is so hampered by the reconstructions at present in progress. The numbers would, however, have increased if there had not been great attention to the removal of patients, who, though not completely recovered, had so far recovered as to cease to require asylum treatment, and were therefore in a state which made it proper that they should be removed as soon as possible. In July last the District Board issued a circular calling on parochial authorities to remove as

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Stirling District Asylum.

many of their patients as were suitable for being provided for in private dwellings. The effect of this circular has been that the number of patients discharged unrecovered during the last six months was 48, the average number for the last seven years discharged unrecovered during a period of six months being 18. Thirty-nine patients are believed to have been removed in direct response to the circular, and of these 32 have remained out. The fact that some patients who have been discharged, from being regarded as no longer requiring detention, are found upon trial to be unfit for liberation, should not abate the desire to discharge those who seem, on a careful consideration of the circumstances, likely to do well under private care. The question of the removal of unrecovered patients, who have ceased to be in a condition requiring asylum treatment, indeed always demands lively attention. Experience shows that unless it receives such attention there is a risk that orderly patients who are not clamorous for discharge, but are quite fit to live in a private dwelling, may be allowed to accumulate in an asylum. It is not suggested, however, that there is a want of due attention to the matter in this asylum. The number of patients admitted and the number of patients discharged is considerable, in proportion to the average number of inmates, which shows that the average period of detention is not excessive.

Among the patients admitted to the asylum the number of cases of paralysis in its various forms and the number of cases of senile decay are increasing, as they are generally throughout the country. Of the 89 patients admitted since last visit, Dr Macpherson classifies 22 as senile or paralytic, 29 as imbecile, epileptic, or suffering from chronic insanity, and 38 as suffering from forms of insanity which admit of recovery.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in a case where amputation of the leg had been performed, and where the patient could not without restraint be prevented from interfering with the dressings. One accident is recorded which proved fatal—a male patient having sustained a fracture of the skull by falling backwards in a faint and striking his head against a stone floor. No blame was attached to anyone in regard to it. Five cases of escape are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. Eight attendants and servants have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 9 have been engaged.

The patients were found well provided for. They are suitably clothed and adequately nourished, and all their requirements appear to be fully and kindly considered. The medical aspect of their condition continues to receive very careful attention, and the hospital department of the administration is being developed in a way which is most praiseworthy. The medical case-books, the ward schedules, and the pathological records, all bear evidence that the standard of management is high, and there is abundant evidence that the hospital duties are performed in no perfunctory way. At present these duties are performed under great disadvantages, owing to the deficiency of accommodation and the transitional character of the arrangements. But the new hospital block is making rapid progress, and there is therefore a prospect of the institution being able before long to present the whole medical aspect of the asylum in a very complete and satisfactory form.

Notwithstanding the difficulties arising from the deficiency in the amount of accommodation, and the disturbance occasioned by the alterations of the buildings, the wards were found in excellent order. Additional decorations and objects of interest have been introduced to an extent which has had an appreciable effect in promoting tranquillity among the more restless patients. Among the additions to furniture, the placing of reading stands for newspapers in some of the day-rooms may be mentioned. Their introduction gives opportunity to a much larger number of patients for reading, and Dr Macpherson states that the opportunity is largely taken advantage of.

The reconstruction of the main building has made great progress. The enlarged dining hall is now in occupation; the enlarged amusement hall is nearly finished; most of the new shoe-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets are ready for use; and the new connecting corridors have been in use for some time. The way in which these changes have been carried out deserves commendation in every way. The District Board has shown great though judicious liberality in what has been done, and there is no doubt that in the improvements which have been made, much has been done to alleviate for the future the condition of the insane in the Stirling District. The new laundry, which is on the

point of being finished, is excellent in its general arrangements. A doubt is felt as to the efficiency of the ventilation of the washing-house ; but the defect, if it is shown by experience to be serious, will probably be remediable without much difficulty. The new Administration Block is nearly ready for furnishing ; and it is intended, as soon as this building is occupied, to proceed with the conversion of the old Administrative Block into Stores.

Until this is done, and the hospital is ready for occupation, many of the difficulties which at present embarrass the administration will continue, and it is therefore observed with satisfaction that the works are being pushed forward with commendable energy.

The drains of the asylum have now been placed in a satisfactory condition. They are properly ventilated and fitted with inspection manholes at every junction, and in every case they run in straight lines from one point of junction to another. The system of purification of the sewage continues to work well. Four of the male and 4 of the female attendants have, during the past year, passed the examination and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for efficiency in the nursing and care of the insane. They were enabled to fit themselves for this examination by the course of lectures and practical instruction which has been carried on by Dr Macpherson for upwards of 18 months.

Dr Macpherson states that one of the results of the great improvements which the District Board has recently made in the furnishing and other arrangements of the asylum, has been to stimulate the attendants and the staff generally to do their work better, and to take a greater interest in it. This is quite in accordance with what was to be expected, but there can be no doubt that the result has been largely promoted by the zeal shown and the pains taken by Dr Macpherson himself to do his own work well, and to aid others in doing theirs.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th September 1892.

There are 456 at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 10 men and 13 women are private patients, and 218 men and 215 women are paupers. They are all resident except 1 pauper female patient who is absent on probation, and 1 pauper male patient who is absent by escape.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	4	6	51	52	113
Discharged recovered,	2	3	20	16	41
Discharged unrecovered,	1	—	9	13	23
Dead,	—	—	12	19	31

In the cases of 29 of the 31 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. There are 27 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 2 persons. Twenty-five of the 27 entries refer to the use of restraint to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Only 1 escape is registered. No attendant has been dismissed for bad conduct or any other cause. One accident is recorded—an escaped patient was run down by a train about a mile from the asylum and was killed. It is not thought that the patient had any suicidal intent.

The extensive structural and other changes on the asylum, which have been referred to in previous entries, are approaching completion. They appear to be most satisfactory in their character, and they promise, when completed, to make the asylum one of the best for its purpose in Great Britain.

Great energy, earnestness, and ability are shown, both in the general management or administration of the asylum, and in the medical treatment of the patients, and the desire to turn to good account the opportunities which the asylum affords for extending a knowledge of the nature of the different forms of insanity, and of what can be done for the relief or cure of those labouring under it.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Stirling District Asylum.



## Appendix B.

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.Mavisbank  
Asylum.MAVISBANK ASYLUM,  
17th March 1892.

There are 44 certificated patients, 17 gentlemen and 27 ladies, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident except 2 ladies who are absent on probation.

Since last visit 7 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been discharged, and 3 ladies have died. These figures represent the movement which has taken place among certificated patients.

There are 6 gentlemen and 1 lady in the asylum as voluntary inmates, and since last visit 7 gentlemen and 3 ladies in that position have been admitted, and 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies have left, and 1 gentleman has died.

The death rate has been low, and the bodily health of the inmates is at present satisfactory.

No accident has occurred since last visit, nor has it been found necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion.

The asylum may be regarded as full. The average rate of board paid by the inmates now in the asylum is £90, and the range is from £60 to £200. No new patient is received at a lower rate of board than £80.

The inmates are very comfortably and suitably provided for, and they are treated with liberality and kindness.

Dr Keay discharges his professional duties with conscientiousness and ability. The case-books were found written up to date, and every patient's history and condition seemed to be well known and to have been carefully studied.

No patient made any complaint, and during the visit all the inmates were free from excitement.

The registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,  
14th October 1892.

There are 53 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Fifteen gentlemen and 25 ladies under certificates are resident in the institution, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady, also under certificates, are absent on probation. Nine gentlemen and 2 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place:—Among certificated patients 5 gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted, 6 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have died. Of voluntary inmates 9 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 6 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left, and 1 lady, who was admitted as a voluntary inmate, was placed under certificates, and has since been discharged recovered.

The three deaths were due to general paralysis, epilepsy, and fracture of the skull. The fatal injury in the last-mentioned case was occasioned by a leap from a window, apparently with suicidal intent.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains as usual no entries. Four escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident to any of the patients except the fracture of the skull already mentioned.

There have been 14 attendants and servants engaged, 4 dismissed, and 9 have resigned.

The asylum was found in excellent order. The patients are well provided for, and great care and ability are shown in their treatment. The average rate of board for the patients in the asylum at present is £98 per annum.

No complaint as to treatment was made by any patient during the visit.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Mollendo  
House  
Asylum.MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
29th February 1892.

There are 3 men and 15 women at present in the asylum.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged

improved, and is now said to be doing well under private care, and 1 woman has died, the cause of death being phthisis. Appendix B.

The patients are treated with kindness, and are not subject to irksome discipline. The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date, and correctly kept. Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,  
30th June 1892.

There are 3 male and 13 female patients, all under certificates at present in the asylum. Mollendo House Asylum.

Since last visit 2 female patients have been discharged, 1 recovered and 1 unrecovered.

The house was found clean, well aired, and in good order. The patients have their requirements duly provided for, and they are carefully and kindly treated.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correct.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
3rd March 1892. Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 25 gentlemen and 38 ladies at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident, and are under certificate.

The changes among the certificated inmates since the date of last visit consist of the admission of 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies, of the discharge of 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies as recovered and of 1 gentleman and 1 lady as unrecovered, and of the death of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies.

During the same period 1 gentleman and 1 lady were admitted as voluntary inmates, and 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies who were voluntary inmates left.

The mortality has been low, and the present state of the bodily health of the inmates may be regarded as good.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and there is a manifest effort to avoid all irksome discipline. There are 3 entries in the Register of Accidents. Two of the three were trifling in their character, but the third which was self-caused, resulted in death. The circumstances of this last accident were fully inquired into at the time of its occurrence, and it was found that blame could not be attached to any one.

The medical care and treatment of the inmates is very satisfactory, and much liberality is shown in the efforts to promote their general comfort and well-being. The staff includes 2 matrons and 3 lady companions, and the sick have the advantage of skilful as well as kindly nursing.

The books and registers were found in good order.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
19th October 1892.

There are 69 patients in the asylum at this date, 28 gentlemen and 41 ladies. Of these there are 27 gentlemen and 40 ladies under certificates, the 2 remaining patients being voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 6 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted as certificated patients, 2 ladies have been discharged recovered, 4 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 lady has died.

Besides these changes among the certificated patients, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 1 gentleman has left, and 1 lady has died.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion continues to show by the absence of entries that neither restraint nor seclusion has been used in this asylum during recent years.

There has been nothing of the nature of an accident to any patient, except a case of fracture of the humerus which was due to cancerous disease of the bone.

Evidence continues to be abundant that the treatment of the patients is kindly and judicious. The wants of each, both as regards general comfort and curative treatment, are carefully studied and provided for.

The employment as attendants of persons who have been regularly trained as nurses has been found of great advantage and Dr Tuke is taking steps to increase the number of those who have had such training.

- Appendix B. The asylum was found in excellent order. It is furnished in the most comfortable manner, and the accommodation is made as cheerful as possible by tasteful decoration.
- Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly kept.
- Private Asylums or Licensed Houses. WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
4th February 1892.
- Saughton Hall Asylum. There are 16 patients under certificates in the asylum, and 2 patients are resident as voluntary inmates. One voluntary inmate has left since last visit. There has been no other change.
- Westermains Asylum. The house was found as usual in excellent order, and the patients are comfortably provided for. The books and registers were examined, and were found correct.
- WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
26th September 1892.
- There are 17 ladies and 1 gentleman at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted, and 2 ladies have been discharged. No death has taken place.
- All the inmates, except one, dine together—Mr and Mrs Lawrie dining with them.
- On an average 5 of the inmates go to church in Kirkintilloch.
- These facts are most creditable to the management. The patients are in very pleasant and comfortable surroundings, and they are treated with liberality and kindness.
- The books and registers were found in good order.
- Whitehouse Asylum. WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,  
29th February 1892.
- There are 17 certificated patients in the asylum, 4 gentlemen and 13 ladies, and 2 voluntary inmates, both ladies.
- Two deaths have occurred since last visit in the cases of patients who were 70 and 78 years old.
- All the inmates of the asylum have great comforts, and are treated with much liberality and kindness.
- The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.
- WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,  
30th June 1892.
- The number of patients continues the same as at the last visit—4 gentlemen and 13 ladies under certificates, and 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.
- There has been no admission, no discharge, and no death.
- All the patients are treated with great care and kindness, and the house was found most comfortable, and in excellent order.
- One gentleman and 5 ladies are temporarily resident at summer quarters in Peeblesshire for the sake of change of air and scene.
- The books and register were found correctly kept.
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- PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.
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- Parochial Asylums.
- Abbey Parochial Asylum. ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
15th January 1892.
- There are 38 men and 59 women at present on the register of the asylum. All of them are resident at this date, except 1 man who is absent on probation.
- Since 4th September, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place:—



	PAUPER PATIENTS.			Appendix B. Commissioners Entries.
	M.	F.	TOTALS.	
Admitted, . . . . .	6	8	14	Parochial Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	5	5	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	5	
Dead, . . . . .	3	—	3	

Abbey  
Parochial  
Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral hæmorrhage, phthisis and bronchitis. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion on one occasion for 8 hours. There has been no escape and no accident.

One servant, a laundrymaid, has resigned, and her place has been filled.

The patients were found satisfactorily provided for. They are comfortably and neatly clothed, and are clean in person. They are treated with consideration and kindness, and their employment in work, which is beneficial to them as well as remunerative to the institution, is carefully attended to.

The wards were found in excellent order. They were gaily decorated at the time of the visit in preparation for the New Year festivities.

The strip of carpet in the upper female day-room requires renewal.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

#### ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 23rd September 1892.

There are 41 men and 61 women at present on the register.

Since the date of last visit 11 men and 12 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 3 women have died. The mortality has been low, and there is nothing in the causes of death calling for observation.

The wards were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in every respect satisfactory. Complete tranquillity prevailed during the visit, and no complaint of any kind was made. The clothing of the men as well as of the women attracted favourable notice.

A small carpet on the floor of the sewing-room, a sofa, and two or three arm-chairs would be a great improvement, and the strip of carpet in the upper female day-room requires renewal.

Everything that was seen during the visit reflected credit on those concerned in the management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 3rd and 4th February 1892.

Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum.

There are 284 men and 280 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident in the institution and were seen during the visit.

The following changes have taken place since 12th September, the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	37	28	65
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	13	13	26
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	13	15	28
Dead, . . . . .	10	8	18

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 14 cases, to diseases of the heart in 2 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, and to senile decay in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 21 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 persons. There have been 5 cases of escape in which the patients were not brought back till they had been absent at least 1 night. No serious accident is recorded.

Eight attendants and servants have resigned, 2 have been dismissed, and 10 have been engaged.

The arrangements of the asylum continue to be a good deal interfered with by the building operations connected with the extensions in course of erection. One of the sick-room dormitories on the female side has for some time been

Appendix B.  
Commissioners  
Entries.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum.

given over to the contractors, and the accommodation for patients has been correspondingly restricted.

Besides the difficulties occasioned by the new buildings, the management of the asylum is at present embarrassed by the prevalence of influenza, both among the patients and among the members of the staff. On the male side 6 attendants and servants and 30 patients are suffering from the disorder, 4 of the attendants and servants and 20 of the patients being confined to bed. On the female side 10 attendants and servants and 11 patients are affected, 5 of the attendants and servants and 7 of the patients being confined to bed. The epidemic began in the end of December, and has not yet shown definite signs of abating. As is usual in asylums, the staff has suffered most. In this case the female attendants have been affected in much the largest proportion. Fortunately there has been no fatal case.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which exist the patients were found well provided for, and the institution was everywhere found in good order.

Discipline is preserved without unnecessarily irksome restrictions. Every division of the asylum was entered without the use of a key.

Gas works are on the point of being completed for supplying the institution with oil gas. This will replace the coal gas at present obtained from the Kirkintilloch Gas Work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
30th September 1892.

There are 302 men and 291 women, or 593 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident. Eleven men and 2 women are at Muckroft, 8 women at Fauldhead, 32 men and 2 women at the Farm Steading, and 8 men and 2 women at the Gate Lodge, leaving 251 men and 277 women in the main buildings.

Since the date of last visit 71 men and 70 women have been admitted, 22 men and 25 women have been discharged as recovered, 21 men and 18 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 10 men and 17 women have died. There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of 13 of the 27 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 39 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 12 persons for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours, in consequence of being dangerous to themselves and others. The number of escapes registered is 3, and 3 accidents are recorded, 1 involving fracture of the radius, and the other two being very slight.

Great progress has been made with the new buildings. Indeed, the hospital sections will soon be in occupation. This will be a great benefit to the patients, and a great relief to the difficulties of management.

The population of the asylum goes on steadily increasing. Since last visit in February there is an increase of 29.

All parts of the asylum were in good order and very clean. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and there was almost a complete absence of excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
18th January 1892.

There are 126 women on the register of the asylum at present.

Since last visit 37 have been admitted, 8 have been discharged recovered, 24 have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to bronchitis in 2 cases, and to disease of the abdominal organs in 1 case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries. They refer to the use of gloves in the treatment of 1 patient on 3 occasions for the prevention of attempts at self-injury. The only serious accident that has occurred is fracture of the femur, occasioned by a fall when making an attempt to escape.

The patients were found satisfactorily provided for, as far as this can be done in the present building. The rooms have been much improved in appearance by the repainting which has been carried out in accordance with the recommendation in the preceding entry.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
9th September 1892.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

There are 127 women at present in the asylum.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—41 women have been admitted, 16 have been discharged recovered, 16 have been discharged unrecovered, and 8 have died. The causes of death are registered as bronchitis in 3 instances, phthisis in 2 instances, brain disease in 2 instances, and heart disease in 1 instance.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, neither of them being of a serious character.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates are very creditable to the management, both general and medical, in view of the position and structural arrangements of the establishment.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
16th January 1892.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

There are 125 men and 126 women on the register of the asylum. One woman is absent on probation, and the number actually resident is therefore 125 men and 125 women—total 250.

Since 19th September, the date of last visit, 26 men and 13 women have been admitted, 9 men and 4 women have been discharged recovered, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 7 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 4 cases to disease of the brain, in 1 case to heart disease, in 1 case to melancholic exhaustion, in 2 cases to senile decay, and in 1 case to influenza.

The patients were found satisfactorily provided for. Considerable difficulties are experienced in the management on account of the crowded state of the house, but these are dealt with in a successful manner. The treatment of the patients is careful and judicious.

The wards are comfortably warmed and well aired, and they are kept in excellent order.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They all refer to the case of 1 patient, restraint having been twice used and seclusion also twice on account of violent excitement. One accident is recorded involving fracture of a rib, occasioned by a fall when the patient was struggling with an attendant whom he had attacked.

No blame is attributed to the attendant. There has been no escape.

One attendant has resigned, and his place has been filled.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
27th September 1892.

There are 128 men and 126 women at present on the register of the asylum and they are all resident.

Since the date of last visit 40 men and 27 women have been admitted, 16 men and 14 women have been discharged as recovered, 11 men and 4 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 10 men and 9 women have died.

The chief causes of death were phthisis, brain disease and old age with diarrhoea. Phthisis caused 6 of the deaths. In the cases of 10 of the 19 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. One death, attributed to epilepsy, is registered as having been caused by suffocation, the patient while in a fit having turned his face on the pillow. No blame for this occurrence can be attached to anyone.

There are 13 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 4 persons and the seclusion of 3. The restraint was resorted to in order to keep surgical dressings in their place. Only 1 escape is registered, and no accident is recorded, unless the death of the epileptic just referred to be regarded as an accident.

The overcrowded condition of the wards was very apparent during the visit. This greatly increases the difficulty of management, which continues to be conducted with much ability, conscientiousness and painstaking. The erection of the buildings at Hawkhead is being pushed forward. The Farm Steading is nearly finished, and there is a proposal to provide temporary accommodation



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Govan Parochial Asylum.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

for 30 patients in these buildings. If this is done it will give some relief to the overcrowding at Merryflatts.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
21st January 1892.

There are 161 men and 127 women on the register of the asylum, and they are all at this date resident in the institution. The number of women is 5 above the number for which the asylum is licensed, and no female patients should therefore be admitted from parishes in Lanarkshire until the number of female inmates falls below the licensed number.

Since 21st September, the date of last visit, 38 men and 12 women have been admitted, 11 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 14 men and 3 women have died.

In 8 cases the deaths were due to diseases of the brain, in 1 case to cardiac disease, in 1 case to pleuro-pneumonia, and in 7 cases either directly or indirectly to influenza. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 33 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 4 persons, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 person. Three patients escaped and were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. There has been no accident involving injury to a patient.

Eight attendants have resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 10 have been engaged.

Seven patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit, most of them suffering from chronic ailments. During the recent epidemic of influenza a considerable number of the patients were affected. In several of the fatal cases the patients were in a state of debility from other diseases when they were attacked by influenza. There is no recent case of influenza now in the asylum.

The patients were found comfortably provided for, and their wants are adequately supplied. Their medical treatment is conducted with great ability and care. Owing to the serious illness of Dr Wallace, the institution has for some time been deprived of his valuable services, but his place is ably filled by Dr Marshall. It is understood that Dr Wallace is now on the way to complete restoration to health, and it is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his duties.

The occupation of the patients in useful work continues to be well attended to. Only 33 men and 28 women, all of whom are in feeble bodily condition, are not engaged in some kind of work. Active labour, which is in a large number of cases the most beneficial remedial treatment, is afforded to the men by work in the grounds, and to the women in the kitchen and laundry.

One section of the asylum continues to be managed with unlocked doors. This is an advantage, not only in diminishing the feeling among the patients of being imprisoned, but also in leading the attendants to take a more constant and individual interest in the condition of the patients.

The books and registers were found carefully and correctly kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
22nd September 1892.

There are 155 men and 123 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

## PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	57	27	84
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	40	18	58
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	11	8	19
Dead, . . . . .	12	5	17

In the cases of 10 of the 17 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. Much ability and conscientiousness are shown in the medical care of the patients. Eight of the deaths are attributed to brain disease, 5 to

senile decay and exhaustion from mental disease, 2 to heart disease, 1 to broncho-pneumonia, and 1 to self-destruction.

There are 24 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint for short periods in the case of 11 persons who were dangerous to themselves or to their fellow patients. Eleven of the entries have reference to 2 persons. The number of patients who have escaped and have been absent for at least 1 night before being brought back, is 3. Two accidents are recorded, 1 of them being fatal. A patient who was known to be and was under observation as suicidal, rushed from a working party, and before he could be caught, leapt over the fence and threw himself in front of a passing train. The place where the accident occurred was examined, and it is recommended that the fence be raised, and that the Asylum Committee as soon as possible consider how this can best be done with a view to the prevention of such accidents.

The Superintendent was absent, but the asylum was found in excellent order. The patients were free from excitement, and no complaints were made. They were clean in their person, and comfortably and tidily clothed. Their aspect indicated a suitable dietary, and sufficient exercise in the open air.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
9th January 1892.

Paisley Burgh  
Parochial  
Asylum.

There are 216 patients, 112 men and 104 women, at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident in the institution.

It is proper to point out that the numbers, both on the male and on the female side, are above what the asylum is licensed to receive, and attention is drawn to the necessity of keeping them down to the licensed limit.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	19	16	35
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	9	10	19
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	4	8
Dead, . . . . .	7	4	11

The causes of death were cerebral diseases in 5 cases, cardiac disease in 1 case, pulmonary disease in 2 cases, scrofula in 1 case, exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, and senile decay in 1 case. The mortality has been higher than usual during the past year. This appears to be accounted for by the exceptionally large number of patients admitted during the year who were suffering from grave forms of bodily disease at the time of admission. Of the 11 cases of death just mentioned, 8 referred to patients admitted during the year 1891. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 instances.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least 1 night before being brought back. No accident of a serious character has occurred.

Five attendants have resigned, and 5 have been engaged.

The patients are satisfactorily provided for. They were found suitably and comfortably clothed. Dinner was served during the visit; it consisted of broth, beef, and potatoes, and it was well cooked and abundant.

The wards were found clean and in good order. Repairs to painting and varnishing are well attended to, and the appearance of the interior of the institution is thus kept bright and cheerful.

There continues to be a judicious avoidance of irksome discipline in the treatment of the patients, and, in accordance with this, few of the doors are kept locked. This pleasing feature of the management is largely due to the care which is taken to engage the patients in useful work.

The impression produced by the visit as to the management, both general and medical, was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
23rd September 1892.

There are 110 men and 109 women at present on the register of the asylum, and they are all resident, except 1 woman who is absent on pass.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

Since the date of last visit 14 men and 24 women have been admitted, 5 men and 10 women have been discharged as recovered, 4 men and 6 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 7 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing in the causes of death which call for observation. In the cases of 8 of the 10 patients who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made. The attention bestowed on the medical treatment of the inmates continues to be very satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Only 2 escapes are registered, although the amount of liberty accorded to the patients is great. Two accidents are recorded, one a flesh wound in an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide; and the other rupture of the liver, ending fatally, in the case of an epileptic, resulting from a sudden fall when taking a fit.

The asylum continues to be managed with much conscientiousness and ability. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

Much progress has been made with the alterations on the male sick-room. They have been judiciously planned, and will add greatly to the comfort of the men who are under active medical treatment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found as usual in excellent order.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
21st April 1892.

There are 45 men and 46 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 4 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 2 women have died. Of the patients admitted 1 was transferred to the wards from the Royal Asylum, and 2 were transferred to them from care in private dwellings for which they proved unsuitable. Of the 8 patients discharged, 6 were placed under care in private dwellings, 1 was sent back to the asylum, and 1 was transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. The removal of other 6 patients to care in private dwellings is being considered, and will be carried out as soon as suitable guardians are found.

It is noted with satisfaction that the erection of bath-rooms, which would serve both the ordinary inmates of the poorhouse and the inmates of the lunatic wards, is under consideration.

The wards are very well managed, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. There was no excitement during the visit, and no patient made any complaint.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,  
7th July 1892.

There are 46 men and 47 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death.

The patients were found suitably provided for, and no complaint was made.

The wards were found in excellent order. The erection of bath-rooms is still under consideration by the Committee.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
22nd April 1892.

There are 26 men and 26 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 1 man has been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged. The patient admitted was transferred to the wards from the asylum, and the patient discharged was sent back to the asylum as being unsuitable for treatment in the wards. He is the patient referred to in the last entry.



Mr and Mrs Fowler left the poorhouse in November last to take charge of the Banff District Asylum. They have been succeeded by Mr Murdo Fraser and his wife, who were formerly the governor and matron of the East Lothian Poorhouse. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory; many of them were actively engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. They were in good bodily health, and they were entirely free from excitement and complaint. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Buchan Poorhouse.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
11th July 1892.

There are 26 men and 26 women in the wards at present.

No changes in the population of the wards have taken place since last visit except the death of 1 woman, and the transfer of a patient from the Royal Asylum to fill her place. The death is registered as due to heart disease.

No patient is confined to bed. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory state. Their wants are well provided for, and they are managed in an exceedingly intelligent and kindly way. The occupying of them in healthy and interesting work is carefully attended to; and this, as is always the case, does good to the patients, and makes them comparatively easy to manage.

The annual pic-nic was held a few days since at Pitfour, and all the patients, except 4 women in feeble bodily condition, were present.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the general impression produced by the visit was very favourable.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
5th February 1892. Cuninghame Poorhouse.

There are 48 men and 50 women at present in the wards. Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted. One man has been transferred to a private dwelling, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to senile debility.

No accident and no escape has taken place, and the Register of Restraint and Seclusion continues to be without an entry.

The patients were found suitably provided for. Their physical health is as good as can be expected; there has been little illness among them, and the death rate is low. A large amount of active occupation continues to be found for them, and this is beneficial both to their bodily and their mental health. The recommendation as to using pitch-pine in the reflooring of the day-rooms, which is given in the preceding entry, is repeated. The wards generally were in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,  
14th May 1892.

There are 48 men and 50 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape is registered. The inmates of both sexes continue to be largely engaged in active, healthy, and useful work, and this acts beneficially both on their mental and on their bodily condition. There was no excitement among them during the visit, and no patient made a complaint.

When the floors of the three day-rooms, referred to in the entry of 15th October 1891, are renewed, it is hoped that pitch-pine will be used, so that wet scrubbing may be discontinued.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
11th January 1892. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

There are 28 men and 30 women resident at this date in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged recovered, and transferred to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 2 men have died.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

Three of the patients admitted were sent from their parishes, and 1 was transferred from the District Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; there has been no accident, and no escape.

The patients continue to be well provided for and judiciously managed. They are suitably clothed, and they bear evidence of being adequately fed.

The occupation of the patients in useful work still receives great attention, and the means of employing the men in out-door work has been recently increased by the purchase of additional land for agricultural use.

The inmates of the wards shared on Christmas Day with the ordinary inmates in a special Christmas Dinner, provided through the liberality of P. B. Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill, Chairman of the House Committee.

The wards were found everywhere in excellent order, and the institution is managed with much ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
17th September 1892.

There are 27 men and 29 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 3 men and 2 women have died. Nearly all the patients who died were very old.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The management of the institution continues to be excellent.

The condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. They were entirely free from complaint. The possession of land, and the use of the laundry in washing for the public, make it possible to employ both men and women in active work. This improves the bodily health of the inmates and renders them more contented.

All that was seen during the visit left a very pleasing impression as to the ability, good sense, and kindness with which the patients are treated.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
2nd April 1892.

There are 44 men and 54 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 12 women have been admitted, 1 man and 12 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

Eight of the 12 patients discharged were boarded out as pauper lunatics, and other 4 were transferred to care in private dwellings, but ceased to require parochial aid. All the patients admitted, except 3, were transferred to the wards from the Dundee Royal Asylum. The death rate has been low, and there does not appear to have been much illness among the inmates during the past winter.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. Much good sense and kindness are shown in the management of the establishment, and no complaint of any kind was made during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
9th June 1892.

The patients in the wards at this date are 44 men and 54 women.

Since last visit 3 men and 6 women have been admitted, 3 men and 5 women have been boarded out, and 1 woman has died. The death was due to disease of the brain.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion, as is usual in lunatic wards of poorhouses, contains no entry. Patients for whom such treatment would be justifiable cannot be properly cared for in these establishments; the arrangements of the building and the number of attendants not being suitable or sufficient. It is important, indeed, if lunatic wards of poorhouses are to be kept in efficient condition, that care should be taken to prevent patients with violent tendencies from being detained there. These remarks are suggested by doubts which

were felt during the present visit as to the suitability of some of the female patients for treatment in the wards. No patient, however, appeared so manifestly unsuitable as to call for immediate removal to the asylum.

The patients were found well provided with food and clothing, and the wards were in excellent order. Praiseworthy care is taken to give the wards as home-like an appearance of comfort as possible.

The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
2nd April 1892.

There are 37 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since the dates of last visit 3 men and 10 women have been admitted, 5 men and 7 women have been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

Of the patients admitted, 9 were transferred from the Royal Asylum to the wards, 2 came from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, 1 came from Baldovan Institution, and 1 was a boarded-out patient who had run away from her guardian. Six of the 12 patients who were discharged were boarded out as paupers, 2 went to the care of friends and ceased to be paupers, 2 were sent to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and 2 escaped.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients were free from excitement and complaint.

The establishment continues to be managed in a satisfactory manner, and the inmates appear to be treated with kindness and consideration.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
10th June 1892.

There are 71 patients on the register at the present time, 37 being men and 34 being women. All are resident in the wards except 2 women who are absent on pass.

Since last visit 9 men and 7 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 7 men and 9 women have been boarded out, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths were due to pleurisy and to cerebral softening.

No accident has occurred, and there has been no escapes.

The wards were found in good order, clean, well aired, and comfortable.

The patients are adequately provided for. They are treated kindly and judiciously, and none had any complaint to make.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
1st March 1892.

There are 39 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, and 5 women have been discharged. No death has taken place. All the patients admitted were transferred to the wards from the asylum. Of the patients discharged, 2 were sent to the asylum, 2 were boarded out, and 1 was taken home.

There are 3 patients in the wards whose removal to the asylum is recommended on the ground of their unsuitability for treatment in an establishment of this kind. The patients referred to are—(1) A. S., whose mental state has changed for the worse, and who is now degraded and dirty; (2) J. P., who strikes his fellow patients, denudes himself and is destructive; and (3) M. A. R., who destroys her clothing, will not sleep in bed, and is in many respects difficult to manage.

The wards were found in excellent order, both on the male and on the female side, and the inmates were entirely free from complaint. No previous visit to the wards has left a more pleasant impression.

There is abundance of work in the open air for the men, and about a dozen of the women find active work in the laundry.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Dundee East Poorhouse.  
Dundee West Poorhouse.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.



## Appendix B.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
4th June 1892.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

There are 39 men and 36 women at this date resident as patients in the wards. Since 1st March, the date of last visit, 3 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 women have died. One of the deaths was the result of a fall occasioned by an epileptic fit; the other was due to cerebral hæmorrhage.

The removal to the asylum of the 2 following patients is recommended—J. M. L., who wets his clothes and requires more attention than can be given to him in an establishment of this kind, and A. S., who is kept separate from the other patients on account of her tendency to violence.

The wards were found in good order, and the patients are suitably provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and found correct.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
23rd March 1892.

There are 15 men and 15 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been removed to the ordinary wards as recovered, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy, cardiac dropsy, influenza with pneumonia, and old age. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

There is as usual no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident. One woman has escaped and has not been brought back.

The patients were found well provided for in every way; and they appear to be judiciously and kindly managed.

The house was found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
16th September 1892.

There are 15 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged recovered, 1 woman has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died.

One of the patients admitted was a patient who had been transferred from the wards to care in a private dwelling, but who took to escaping and had to be sent back to the wards. Another of the patients admitted came from her home in a state of great feebleness from old age, and died after a residence of about 3 months. H. G., another of the patients admitted, requires constant hospital nursing, and is of dirty habits. He is under care in the hospital of the poorhouse, and has been there ever since his admission. He is not a suitable patient for treatment in an establishment of this kind, and his removal to the asylum is accordingly recommended.

The patient who was discharged unrecovered was sent to care in a private dwelling.

The establishment continues to be very well managed. The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape.

The books and registers were as usual found in good order.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
29th February 1892.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards,—thus leaving 3 unoccupied beds.

Since last visit 4 women have been admitted, all having been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum. During the same period no patient has been discharged either as recovered or unrecovered. One death has occurred—that of a woman 53 years old. The cause of death is registered as phthisis.

The management of the lunatic wards continues to be very satisfactory. Appendix B.  
The day-rooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and very clean.

The inmates of both sexes appear to be treated with kindness and consideration, and their condition indicates a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air.

They are free from all irksome discipline.

No complaint was made by any of them.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,  
30th June 1892.

There are 14 men and 16 women in the wards at present.

The only change in the population which has taken place since last visit is the admission of 1 woman transferred to the wards from Haddington District Asylum.

The patients were found very well provided for. They have the appearance of being liberally nourished, and their clothing is comfortable and in good order. The management of the institution continues to be in every respect creditable and satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE, Kincardine  
21st April 1892. Poorhouse.

There are 21 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 women have been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged, having been found unsuitable for treatment in an establishment of this kind.

The floors of all the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms have been stained and varnished, and wet scrubbing has been entirely discontinued. This change adds to the comfort and improves the health of the inmates.

The water-closets, both on the male and female side, have been thoroughly overhauled. The pan-closets have been replaced by wash-outs, and tiles have been substituted for wooden flooring. This constitutes an important sanitary change.

All the men are about to be supplied with a new suit of clothes.

Three of the men now go sometimes to the Fetteresso and sometimes to the Stonehaven church, and as soon as the weather becomes warm some of the women are also to go to the parish church.

The establishment is very intelligently managed. The condition of the inmates and of the wards reflects much credit on the governor and matron, who show kindness as well as good sense in their work.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,  
7th July 1892.

There are 20 men and 21 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 1 man has died. There has been no admission and no discharge. The death is registered as due to heart disease.

The patients are comfortably and suitably provided for in every way.

Occupation is provided for those who are able to work, but a considerable number of the present inmates are feeble and unable to engage in work.

The house was found in excellent order, and it is very well managed.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, Linlithgow  
27th January 1892. Poorhouse.

The wards contain their full complement of patients—16 men and 16 women.

Since 6th August, the date of last visit, 1 woman has been transferred from the Stirling District Asylum to the wards, and 1 woman has been transferred from the wards to the asylum.

There has been no death.

During the recent epidemic of influenza several of the patients were affected, but not so many as on the occasion of the epidemic 2 years since.

All those recently affected have now recovered.

Appendix B. The patients continue to be comfortably provided for, and the wards are exceedingly well managed.

Commissioners' Entries. The most important recent event in the history of the institution is the introduction of water supplied by gravitation from the works of the Linlithgow Burgh Commissioners. This will obviate the necessity of daily pumping, by which all the water previously in use had been obtained.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. It is understood, with much satisfaction, that the recommendations as to the construction of a general bath-room and the improvement of the water-closets, are at present under the consideration of the Poorhouse Committee, with a view to their being carried out.

Linlithgow Poorhouse. The books and registers were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
8th September 1892.

There are 16 men and 16 women in the wards at present.

Since the date of last visit 1 woman has been admitted and 1 woman has died.

The wards continue to be well managed, and the comforts of the patients are liberally provided for.

The female day-room has been enlarged. This is a highly satisfactory change. The floor has to be covered with linoleum, and the walls are to be repainted and decorated with suitable pictures. It is hoped that the benches will be replaced by chairs.

The enlargement of the porch on the male side would be a great improvement. It serves as a shoe-room and is too small for that purpose. The impression left by the visit was in all respects most pleasant.

The books and registers were found as usual to be carefully and correctly kept.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
21st April 1892.

There are 23 men and 30 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 2 women have been admitted, 6 men and 4 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died.

Of the patients admitted 2 were patients who had been boarded out, and who proved unsuitable for private care, and were brought back to the lunatic wards. They proved unsuitable for care in the wards, and were removed to the asylum. Of the remaining 6 patients admitted, 4 came from the asylum and 2 from private dwellings.

All of the 10 patients discharged were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care in an establishment of this kind.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates was satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
8th July 1892.

There are 25 men and 29 women in the wards at present.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 1 man has been boarded out, and 1 woman has died.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the patients is satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
2nd January 1892.

There are 25 men and 26 women on the register at present. One woman is still absent on probation. The numbers resident are thus 25 men and 25 women.

Since 21st August, the date of last visit, 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged and provided for in a private dwelling.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no escape, and no accident. One attendant has resigned, and one has been engaged, and has entered on his duties.

The corridor on the female side has been covered with linoleum, as recommended in the preceding entry. It is again recommended that the floors of



the day-rooms and dormitories should be stained and waxed. This will not only improve the appearance of the wards, but will be beneficial to the health of the inmates.

About 5 acres are about to be added to the land connected with the institution. Under the arrangements that have been made, this will not involve any increase of the total rent paid for land; and a very desirable increase will be obtained to the means of giving healthy and profitable occupation to the male patients.

There continues to be satisfactory evidence that the patients are comfortably provided for and judiciously treated.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the general management sustains its high character.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correct and in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
15th September 1892.

There are 25 men and 24 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has died from senile decay, and 1 woman has been transferred to care in a private dwelling.

These are the only changes that have taken place.

One accident of a slight character is recorded.

There has been no escape, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The additional land referred to in last entry has been acquired, and is already under crop.

The wards were found in very good order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
10th February 1892.

There are 19 men and 20 women in these wards at present. Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been removed to the District Asylum, and 2 men have died.

Both the deaths are registered as cardiac disease. A *post-mortem* examination was made in 1 of the cases.

The patients were found exceedingly well provided for. The improvement in the condition of the male patients continues. They were never seen in such a satisfactory state. Due attention is paid to the occupying of them in useful work; and they are also encouraged to interest themselves in reading, in indoor games, and in other means of varying the routine of institutional life.

The wards were found in excellent order. Everything is being done to give them a cheerful and comfortable appearance, and the impression produced by the visit is very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
5th May 1892.

There are 19 men and 20 women at present in the wards. The only changes since last visit are 1 admission and 1 death.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. Nearly all were found actively engaged in useful work.

They were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. No complaints were made, and they appear to be treated in a judicious and kindly manner. Proper efforts continue to be made to give them cheerful surroundings.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
1st March 1892.

There are 16 men in the wards. Since the date of last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death.

The wards were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. They were entirely

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

Perth Poorhouse.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

free from excitement and complaint, and appear to be treated with kindness and consideration. They have all been recently weighed, and 9 of them are found to have neither gained nor lost, 4 of them have made appreciable gains, and 2 of them have lost weight, but only 1 of these to any important extent. This last patient will soon be weighed again.

The lease of the land expires in November, but it is earnestly hoped that it will be possible to obtain a new lease of at least 8 acres. If the wards are deprived of land for the outdoor occupation of the patients, their position will be radically changed for the worse, and the care and treatment of the inmates will cease to be as satisfactory as it has hitherto been.

The books and registers were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,  
20th October 1892.

There are 16 men at present resident as patients in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the Royal Asylum, and his place has been filled by another man from the asylum. There has been no death.

The wards were found in good order. All the men except 1, who is in feeble bodily health, were seen at work digging potatoes. They were all in satisfactory condition, and suitable for the wards. It is much to be regretted that the farm land will soon cease to be in the hands of the Poorhouse Committee, and that the patients will then have no opportunity of employment in agricultural work.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly kept.

Wigtown Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
4th January 1892.

There are 18 men and 12 women at present in the wards.

There has been no admission, discharge, or death, since the date of last visit.

The management of the wards continues to be very satisfactory. The patients were found comfortably clothed and clean. They are usefully employed as far as their capacity admits, and they are kindly and judiciously treated.

The wards were found clean and in good order. Very excellent arrangements have been made for the supply of hot water, and they have added greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

It is strongly recommended that the chaff beds, several of which are still used in the female wards, should be replaced by hair mattresses, and it would add greatly to the comfort of the patients if bedsteads similar to those on the male side were substituted for the iron bedsteads at present in use. These bedsteads are too narrow for comfort, and this is very important where so many of the patients are in feeble condition.

The substitution of pitch-pine flooring for the flooring which is now worn out, is again recommended.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
10th May 1892.

There are 19 men and 14 women in the wards at present.

Since last visit 1 man and 3 women have been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged. All the patients admitted came from the asylum at Dumfries, and the patient discharged was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards.

There is one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the strait-jacket for half-an-hour, in the case of the patient who was sent back to the asylum. Three accidents are recorded, all assaults by 1 patient on another.

A. C. and A. M. are liable to fits of excitement, and are habitually ill-tempered and quarrelsome. This has been all along true of them, but of late it has been increasingly true. It is not regarded as safe to keep them longer in an establishment of this kind, and their removal to the asylum is recommended.

It will greatly promote the peace and quiet of the male ward if G. N. is also

sent back to the asylum. His return to Dumfries would afford an opportunity of having his eyes examined by an oculist. Appendix B.

The wards were found in very good order, and the establishment continues to be managed in a highly satisfactory manner. Commissioners' Entries.

The books and registers are correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse.

Institutions  
for Imbeciles.

Baldovan  
Institution.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILES.

### BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 15th April 1892.

There are 58 children at present in the establishment. Of these, 2 boys and 3 girls are private pupils, and 38 boys and 15 girls are paupers.

Since last visit 4 boys and 2 girls, all paupers, have been admitted; 1 boy, a private pupil, and 4 boys and 1 girl, paupers, have been discharged; and 4 boys and 3 girls, all paupers, have died. The mortality has been higher than usual, and many of the deaths were due to tubercular disease. Three of the children who died had only been for a short time in the institution, and they were admitted in a very feeble condition. In the cases of 4 of the children who died, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

A separate report, dealing with the question of the addition of the Orphanage to the Institution for Imbecile Children, will be sent to the General Board.

The institution was found in excellent order. All parts of it were fresh and clean. The children were seen at dinner, which was neatly and comfortably served, well cooked and abundant. The clothing of the children was very satisfactory. Both boys and girls were clean in their persons, and tidily and suitably clothed. Everything that was seen showed that the management is carried on in a conscientious, painstaking, and able manner. The governess has been absent for about 2 months in consequence of bad health.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

### BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 9th June 1892.

There are 60 children at present in the institution. Two boys and 3 girls are private pupils, and 39 boys and 16 girls are paupers.

Since 15th April, the date of last visit, 1 boy and 1 girl have been sent to the institution by Parochial Boards, and 1 girl has died. The cause of death was consumption.

The children were found well provided for, and they are kept very clean and tidy. Their school training was recently interrupted owing to a vacancy in the appointment of governess. This has, however, been filled up, and the classes are now going on as usual.

The house was clean, well aired, and in good order throughout. The addition to the Imbecile Section of the establishment is still under the consideration of the Directors. There is no doubt that if it is carried out very great advantages will be obtained for the treatment of the children.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly kept.

### LARBERT INSTITUTION, 29th and 30th January 1892.

Larbert  
Institution.

There are 211 pupils in the institution at present. Of these, 19 boys and 13 girls are private pupils, 50 boys and 42 girls are elected pupils, and 62 boys and 25 girls are paid for by Parochial Boards.

Since 30th July, the date of last visit, 10 boys and 5 girls have been admitted, 8 boys and 1 girl have been discharged, and 1 boy and 2 girls have died.

The institution was found in excellent order. Neatness and cleanliness were seen everywhere, and all the rooms were well aired and comfortably warmed. The children were all admirably clean; and all, even the most helpless, were tidily and even smartly dressed. They were seen at school, at work, and at



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

dinner. There was evidence throughout that they receive the most painstaking attention from Mr Skene and the staff of teachers and nurses; and the intelligent adaptation of the system of training to the needs of the pupils is shown by very gratifying results in the development of their capacities, both mental and physical.

There have been a few cases of influenza, but the general health and physical condition of the pupils has never been more satisfactory. The condition of the pupils in these respects has greatly improved since the introduction of the new water supply and the improved sanitary arrangements.

Important improvements in the buildings have been made during the past year. The new laundry is now in occupation, and it is an excellent one; the servants' hall has been fitted up and furnished in a suitable manner; all the floors are now waxed and polished; and the kitchen is being refitted and greatly improved. The construction of the new school-rooms is now far advanced, and it is hoped that they will be ready for occupation in the course of the present year. They will add greatly to the efficiency of the institution.

Although the management at present gives very satisfactory results, it must be recognised that the number of pupils has outgrown the amount of accommodation afforded by the buildings. Many of the rooms are overcrowded, and this is attended with serious difficulties and disadvantages. When the new school-rooms are ready an opportunity will be afforded for dealing with them, and the best way of doing this was fully discussed with Mr Skene during the visit. As the result of the discussion the following recommendations are made:—

1. That the present central school-room should be divided by a partition so as to make a parlour and a day-room, and that a door should be opened from them into the general school lavatory.

2. That a lavatory and water-closet should be provided in connection with the private boy pupils' school-room, similar to that which is now in the west wing of the main building.

3. That the water-closet near the girls' rooms in the east wing of the main building should be enlarged.

4. That the girls' east day-room should be enlarged by the construction of an oriel window.

5. That the lower part of the walls of the passages leading from the dining-hall and kitchen to the main building and to the new school-rooms should be lined with wood.

It is unnecessary to repeat the important recommendation as to the providing of a covered playground or hall, as it is understood that the Directors propose to carry out this recommendation as soon as possible.

The efforts of the Directors during recent years to develop the resources of the institution have been great, and they have been attended with a very considerable expenditure. The results have, however, been very gratifying and encouraging. The institution has become remarkably efficient as a means of ameliorating the condition of feeble-minded children, making their lives happier, and rendering them helpful to themselves and others. It has also risen greatly and deservedly in the estimation of the public. This is shown in a striking way by the rise of the annual income derived from paying pupils during the 10 years 1881 to 1891, from £1660 to £3841. There is no reason to doubt that a continuance of the liberal and enlightened policy which the Directors have pursued in the past, will ensure to the institution a prosperous and highly honourable future.

The registers of the institution were examined, and were found carefully and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
13th September 1892.

There are 215 children at present in the institution. Of these, 73 boys and 53 girls are private or elected pupils, and 67 boys and 22 girls are paid for by Parochial Boards.

Since last visit 18 boys and 10 girls have been discharged, and 2 boys and 6 girls have died.

Effect has been given, with great advantage, to the recommendations made in the last entry, and the school-rooms are now in operation, and serve their purpose admirably. In view of these changes it is recommended that the

application by the Directors for an extension of the license to 230, be granted, after the requisite number of additional beds, chairs and sofas have been supplied.

It is understood that the Directors propose to give effect as soon as they can to the recommendation as to the erection of a large covered playground. They should also consider whether it is not desirable to give up to private pupils the whole of the house in which the private pupils at present are, and to provide a new residence for the Superintendent. The institution would then be able to receive a larger number of private pupils, and to give them better accommodation.

The institution is in a very prosperous condition. It is managed in all directions with great ability, and it increasingly commands the confidence of the public. It does a large amount of good work, and fulfils in a very gratifying way the purpose for which it was brought into existence. The earnestness and conscientiousness shown in the efforts to improve the mental and bodily condition of the children, and to make their lives happy, leave a most pleasing impression at every visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Institutions for Imbeciles.  
Larbert Institution.

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## LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

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PERTH, 12th February 1892.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

There are at present 41 men and 15 women detained in the Department. Since the visit made on 11th August last, 2 men have been admitted, and 3 men have been discharged.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the requirements of the inmates are well supplied. The occupation of the inmates in useful work continues to receive great attention, and it is understood that increased facilities for providing artizan work are about to be introduced. The proposed workshop will be a valuable addition to the arrangements of the Department; and the satisfactory results of the industrial occupation of the inmates, under Dr McNaughtan's superintendence, is the best guarantee that it will be judiciously and beneficially used.

PERTH, 4th May 1892.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

Sir,—We have to report that we visited to-day the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison, and saw all the inmates.

There are at present 41 men and 16 women in the wards.

Since last visit there have been 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and no deaths.

The state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were very satisfactory. No person was found either under any form of mechanical restraint,

Appendix B.  
H.M. General  
Prison, Perth.

or wearing any kind of special dress. This is very creditable to the management, in view of the fact that there is a free removal of the easily managed. Much ability is shown in making the arrangements and treatment such as will conduce to tranquillity, and the results reflect great credit on all concerned in the management.

The day-rooms, sleeping-rooms, and indeed all parts of the establishment, were found in excellent order, and very clean. This refers equally to the section occupied by the men and the section occupied by the women.



APPENDIX C. Appendix C.GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS Reports on  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS. Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

## REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Report by Dr  
Fraser.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, I beg to submit the following report on the visitation of the patients in private dwellings in the district visited by me during the past year.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing the Number of Patients visited and reported on in 1892.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Private and Curatory Patients.			Pauper Lunatics.						Number of Patients Visited.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Argyll, . . . . .	32	1	5	6	47	53	100	23	7	30	136
2. Banff, . . . . .	17	2	1	3	18	33	51	. 12	12		66
3. Berwick, . . . . .	9	. 1	1	4	14	18	3	6	9		28
4. Clackmannan, . . . . .	5	1	2	3	2	3	5	. . .			8
5. Dumbarton, . . . . .	7	3	4	7	3	5	8	. . .			15
6. Dumfries, . . . . .	18	2	3	5	12	10	22	1	2	3	30
7. Edinburgh, . . . . .	7	2	21	23	1	2	3	. . .			26
8. Forfar, . . . . .	23	3	2	5	24	34	58	6	25	31	94
9. Haddington, . . . . .	11	5	7	12	7	9	16	1	5	6	34
10. Lanark, . . . . .	22	10	9	19	40	65	105	26	48	74	198
11. Peebles, . . . . .	4	2	3	5	1	3	4	. . .			9
12. Renfrew, . . . . .	14	4	5	9	6	18	24	2	3	5	38
13. Ross & Cromarty, . . . . .	26	2	2	4	53	51	104	. . .			108
14. Roxburgh, . . . . .	9	2	5	7	4	9	13	1	6	7	27
15. Selkirk, . . . . .	3	. 1	1	3	7	10	. . .				11
16. Stirling, . . . . .	16	2	6	8	11	19	30	53	90	143	181
17. Western Isles (Skye and Outer Hebrides), . . . . .	16	. . .	58	70	128	. . .					128
Total, . . . . .	239	41	77	118	294	405	699	116	204	320	1137

## Appendix C.

## STATISTICS AS TO VISITATION.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Fraser.

The number of days engaged in visitation during 1892 was 218.

The foregoing Table shows that my district for 1892 comprised 15 counties including the islands of Skye and of the Outer Hebrides. I only visited these cases in Midlothian during 1892 in which visitation was deemed necessary, but its complete visitation will be accomplished during the early part of the present year.

It will be seen from the Table that I visited and reported upon 1137 patients during 1892, 118 of whom were private patients and 1019 were pauper lunatics. Of the pauper lunatics, 699 were provided for singly and 320 were in specially licensed houses.

The total number of visits paid and of reports made on patients was 1412. During the past year I visited the Balfour district four times and the Lanark district three times, and I visited twice all the pauper lunatics resident in the following parishes,—Drymen, Fintry, Killearn, Kippen and Strachur. I also paid two visits at different periods of the year to certain patients in Skye and Islay.

## VISITORS DURING 1892.

During the past year I had an opportunity, along with Dr Sibbald, one of the members of the Board, of showing the private dwelling system in Scotland to Dr Peeters, Medical Director of the Insane Colony at Gheel in Belgium, to Messieurs Deschamps and Pétrot, President and Vice-President of the Conseil Général de la Seine, and to Dr Rey, Conseiller Général de Vaucluse and Physician to the Asylum at Marseilles. I also had an opportunity of showing the group of patients at Drymen to Dr Dodds, Commissioner in Lunacy for the Cape Colony.

Dr Peeters of Gheel, who was commissioned by the Belgian Government to visit Scotland and report upon the system of lunacy administration, says, in a letter written to me after his visit, 'I shall explain my views on the Scotch system in the report I begin now to write. Allow me at this time to say briefly that the selection of cases fitted for family treatment is made in your system in a very fine manner, and that the selection is the first thing to be cared for. The results of the system cannot be as good as they should be when the choice of patients is not made with the utmost care. This is the case in Scotland, for the Commissioners and the local medical officers see all the insane in the county districts, examine them, can retain them in private houses, and when unfit for family treatment can send them to an asylum. This is not the case in Gheel where we receive a good many of the insane completely unfit for the boarding-out system, and we often cannot get rid of them. Another advantage of your system is the high rate paid to the guardians; our rate is very low, and I may say too low.'

Dr Dodds accompanied me in my visitation of the pauper lunatics boarded in the parish of Drymen. On this occasion a day was spent in the visitation of 22 patients boarded with small farmers and others in this parish. The impression produced on Dr Dodds' mind by his visit is given in a letter which he was good enough to send me. 'I was very much pleased,' he says, 'with what I saw with you in the Balfour district. The patients seemed contented and happy, and though in some respects (for example, in the neatness of the beds and bedding in some instances) their condition might not appear to such advantage as in asylums, yet in essentials I am satisfied they are well off, and any little deficiencies in minor matters are more than counterbalanced by the home-like surroundings and the home life. My visit convinced me that patients of a certain class are happier and better boarded in private dwellings than in asylums, and are I think more likely to recover so as to be able again to earn their livelihood than if they were to remain in asylums. The success and wisdom of the boarding out depends very greatly of course on the selection of the cases, but my visit to Balfour has enlarged my ideas in this respect, and I am inclined to think that many cases that in our asylums threaten to sink into chronic insanity might with advantage be boarded out on probation, for there is no doubt that under this system, properly carried out, a large measure of individual treatment and healthy personal influence is often attained. The private dwelling system of Scotland, under the excellent, direct, and strict supervision of the Board of Lunacy, does not seem to be attended with any special dangers or disadvantages, other than those

'that attend the care of the same class of cases in asylums, and I feel sure in these days of large aggregations of patients in asylums that from the point of view of the welfare of the patients, as well as on economical grounds, the private dwelling system is worthy of careful study and widespread adoption.' I quote Dodds' observations at length because he has had wide experience of lunacy administration not only at the Cape, but also in England and Scotland, and he is therefore well qualified to arrive at trustworthy conclusions.

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### *General Observations.*

A review of the past year's statistics, regarding the system of caring for the insane in private dwellings in my district, enables me to state that it continues to supply a suitable and successful mode of providing for the harmless and easily managed insane. The number of admissions shows that the system is being steadily taken advantage of by the officials of many asylums and parishes; the number of removals from private dwellings to asylums, constitutes only 4·6 per cent. of the total number visited during the year; the number of deaths gives a mortality of only 4·3 per cent.; there have been no fatal accidents or sexual misadventures during the year, and the few accidents and escapes were only such as are common to every mode of providing for the insane. If the 1019 pauper lunatics in private dwellings visited by me during the past year had been aggregated in an asylum, I doubt whether these statistics would have been more satisfactory or so satisfactory. I firmly believe that if institutional routine and discipline had been substituted for the family life and influence, and the freedom which these patients have enjoyed during the year, their standard of health and physical condition would not have been so high, and their happiness and contentment would have been far less.

One of the objections sometimes made to the system of caring for the insane in private dwellings consists in the harmful influence which the presence of the insane is supposed to exercise on the sane amongst whom they are placed. During my fifteen years experience, very few instances have occurred in which the care of the insane was prejudicial to the guardians, and these instances have occurred mainly in the case of mothers who persisted in retaining the care of insane offspring whose condition rendered them unsuitable for a private house. Every means were taken in these instances to induce the mothers to agree to the removal of the patients to an asylum, and sooner or later they yielded to this advice, but sometimes not till they themselves had begun to suffer. Such cases do not result from anything peculiar to the Scottish system of caring for patients in private dwellings. They probably occur even more frequently where no such system exists, and where consequently the official supervision is less complete. There have also been some instances where the guardians selected for the care of patients were nervous and unstable, and where there was reason to fear that they would break down mentally, if they persevered with the duty they had undertaken. The removal of the patients from their care was called for, and carried out. There have been from time to time patients boarded out from asylums, whose tendency to the use of profane and obscene language might have been likely to be demoralising to the guardians and their families with whom they were boarded. But as has often been previously pointed out, the majority of such patients have, by the inhibitory influences of a good home and of respectable guardians, been cured of this habit, and have ultimately proved suitable for private care. Where patients have persisted in using bad language, there is, of course, no hesitation in calling for their return to the asylum.

On reviewing the private dwelling system as a whole, my opinion is that there is no harmful influence on the guardians from the presence of the insane in their houses, and this is the verdict of a host of guardians to whom I have spoken on the subject. The care of the insane in private dwellings, according to my experience, has more frequently had an elevating than a harmful effect on the guardians and their surroundings, as it has raised the standard both of personal tidiness and of household order and cleanliness. The care of the weak produces a healthy altruism, and many pleasing instances of great solicitude and devotion towards the patients annually come under my observation during visitation.

The removal of patients to such out-lying districts as the Western Isles and



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Highlands is said to be a disadvantage, as it practically precludes the possibility of visits from relatives and friends. This is a hardship which is more apparent than real. It must be kept in mind that the choice lies between accommodation of this kind and relegation to an asylum. There can be no question that the great majority of the boarded-out insane are more accessible to relatives than patients in asylums are. There is an asylum in the north and one in the west of Scotland which are at very considerable distances from the bulk of the houses where the relatives of the inmates reside, and it is practically and financially impossible for the majority of these poor relatives to visit the asylums. The case in which the difficulty has seemed to present itself in the most extreme form in regard to patients in private dwellings is perhaps that of the aggregation of pauper lunatics belonging to the parish of Govan who are boarded with families in Islay, and are therefore separated by a considerable sea journey from their relatives in Glasgow. A letter from Mr Wallace, Inspector of Poor of Govan, which is of interest as giving an insight into the general administration of the private dwelling system in Scotland, shows, however, that there have been almost no complaints from relatives regarding the removal of patients to Islay, and it also shows how the ground of these complaints has been removed. In this letter Mr Wallace says, 'I beg to state that I have had almost no complaints regarding the removal of lunatic patients to Islay or elsewhere from their relatives. And, in point of fact, I find that where any case is chronic or of long standing, whether in the asylum or boarded out, no great desire has been expressed by the relatives to visit the patients. In one or two instances, however, where such a desire has been expressed, and the wife or mother of a patient has been unable to pay the fare, I have given them money for that purpose. In several other cases I have known the relatives taking a holiday at the fair time, or other holiday, to go and see their insane friends who were boarded out, and they were hospitably entertained by the guardians, and lodged and fed by them for a day or two, and it was rather a pleasant outing for them. I may further state that in many cases I have consulted the relatives before removing the patients to a distance. In my opinion the health and comfort of the patients boarded out in Islay have been a far greater advantage to them than any inconvenience as to distance has been a disadvantage.'

## ADMISSIONS.

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the Admissions in each County during the Year.

Counties.	Placed under Private Care on being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Placed under Private Care without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Total Number placed under Private Care.	Of Patients placed under Private Care.	
				Placed under Guardianship of Relatives.	Placed under Guardianship of Strangers.
1. Argyll, . . .	12	5	17	4	13
2. Banff, . . .	3	6	9	4	5
3. Berwick, . . .	3	4	7	3	4
4. Clackmannan, .	1	1	2	1	1
5. Dumbarton, . .	2	...	2	1	1
6. Dumfries, . . .	...	1	1	1	...
7. Forfar, . . .	17	3	20	2	18
8. Haddington, . .	...	...	...	...	...
9. Lanark, . . .	17	12	29	8	21
10. Peebles, . . .	1	1	2	1	1
11. Renfrew, . . .	4	1	5	1	4
12. Ross & Cromarty,	3	8	11	8	3
13. Roxburgh, . .	3	2	5	3	2
14. Selkirk, . . .	2	1	3	3	...
15. Stirling, . . .	25	2	27	2	25
16. Western Isles, } Skye and Outer } Hebrides, . . }	8	16	24	21	3
Totals, . . .	101	63	164	63	101

The foregoing Table shows that there were during the past year 101 pauper patients transferred from asylums to private dwellings in my district, and that there were 63 pauper lunatics intimated while resident in private dwellings. The total number of admissions was therefore 164, or 36 more than last year.

The number of pauper lunatics intimated to the Board in 1892, while resident in private dwellings, shows an increase of 20 over the number intimated in 1891. The bulk of these intimations comes from the Lewis, Skye and the west side of Ross-shire. The increase in the number of pauper lunatics resident in private dwellings in the Lewis and Skye is noteworthy. The following statement shows the number resident in the parishes of these islands on 1st January 1880, and on 1st January 1892 :—

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*Lewis.*

Parish.	On 1st January 1880.	On 1st January 1892.
Stornoway, . . . . .	5	11
Barvas, . . . . .	2	13
Uig, . . . . .	3	8
Lochs, . . . . .	8	13
	18	45

*Skye.*

Parish.	On 1st January 1880.	On 1st January 1892.
Bracadale, . . . . .	2	2
Kilmuir, . . . . .	7	12
Snizort, . . . . .	4	7
Duirinish, . . . . .	5	17
Portree, . . . . .	3	9
Sleat, . . . . .	2	4
Strath, . . . . .	...	7
	23	58

From the above statement it will be seen that in twelve years the increase in the Lewis has been from 18 to 45, and in Skye from 23 to 58. I am in a position to state from my interviews with the parochial officials of these islands, with members of Parochial Boards, and with the parents or relatives of these patients, that the causes of the increase of pauper lunacy have been correctly stated by the Board in the annual report for 1891. It is readily acknowledged by members of Parochial Boards of these districts that there has been for some years a great willingness and readiness on their part to recognise claims for parochial relief on the ground of acquired insanity or original mental defects, and it is admitted that this greater willingness is fostered by the State Grant-

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in-aid for pauper lunatics. I have also ascertained during my visitation in these districts that the parents or relatives of the patients are fully aware of the existence of a Grant-in-aid, and, as stated in the Board's Report, exaggerated beliefs are often entertained as to the extent of the contribution from the State towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics. The consequence is that there is now little or no hesitation in applying for relief for their insane or imbecile children or relatives, as they believe the State and not the parish bears the burden of the expenditure on the insane.

*Argyll.*

In the spring of last year I was asked by Dr Cameron, the Medical Superintendent of the Argyll District Asylum, to assist him in the selection of pauper lunatics for domestic care. Consequently I spent a day at that asylum, investigating the cases of the patients selected by Dr Cameron, and advising as to their suitability for private dwellings. Dr Cameron shows a strong desire to discharge all those inmates who no longer require asylum care or who will not be benefited by it. This enlightened policy is in my opinion beneficial to the patients and to the ratepayers in the county and parishes. As a result of our consultations, 12 patients were selected and were discharged from the asylum to private dwellings. The selection had to be very carefully made as many of the homes of the patients or the parishes to which they were chargeable were at considerable distances from the asylum, and consequently the expense entailed in the removal of the patients is often great. Of the 12 patients selected, 3 were placed with relatives and 9 with strangers, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that up to the present time not one of these patients has been returned to the asylum. I have only as yet had an opportunity of visiting 2 of these patients. The other 10 patients had not been removed before I had completed the visitation of the county. I reported that these 2 patients were comfortably provided for and doing well. During my visitation of the county I interviewed all the Inspectors of Poor who had patients to board out, and I was able, in furtherance of this matter, to be of assistance in many ways. I revisited the asylum in the autumn, and conferred about some cases regarding which some delay or difficulty had arisen. Dr Cameron has asked me to visit and confer with him again during the present year.

*Banff.*

This is a county in which, as will be seen from previous reports, I have recently devoted special attention to the boarding out of patients from the District Asylum. There was little done in this direction during the past year. Certain parishes which have been active in this movement have removed all their suitable patients from the asylum, and certain other parishes have been inactive. I, however, continued to interview all the Inspectors of Poor in the county on the subject, especially those who have not followed the good example shown them by the Inspectors of Poor of Keith, Fordyce, Rathven, and Cullen. But I was informed that the Parochial Board and Inspector of Poor of Marnoch are beginning to see that something ought to be done in the boarding out of many of their pauper lunatics from the asylum, and I am able to state, from a visit I made to the asylum during the year, that the Medical Officer and the Superintendent of the asylum are prepared to give the Parochial Board every encouragement and assistance. The Parochial Board of Banff continue inactive in the matter, and they hold, in my opinion, erroneous views on the subject.

*Forfar.*

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Dundee Parochial Authorities are now finding suitable guardians and homes in their own county in lieu of sending all their patients to Fife. There were 17 patients boarded out during the past year in the parishes to the west of the county, an increase of 8 over those boarded out in this county in 1891.



## DISCHARGES.

The following are the numbers which have been discharged from all causes during the year in my district :—

1. Recoveries,	15
2. Removals from Poor-Roll,	9
3. Removals to Asylums,	45
4. Deaths,	44
Total,	114

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(1) *Recoveries.*

There were 15 recoveries among the pauper lunatics resident in my district during the past year. Of these 5 were patients who had been removed from asylums on statutory probation, and who were certified to be recovered at the expiry of their probationary period, and 10 were certified by the local medical officers after periods of residence in private dwellings varying from a few months to ten years.

An interesting case is that of W. D., a male pauper lunatic, aged 55, who was sent to the asylum in 1884. His insanity seems to have been caused by a bout of drinking. A Committee of the Parochial Board to whom this patient was chargeable visited every year the asylum in which he was detained, and interviewed him at each visit. Five years ago this Committee was convinced that this patient was fit for trial in a private dwelling, but as his removal from the asylum was strenuously opposed by the Medical Superintendent, they took no steps until last year when they acted upon their convictions and removed him by Minute of the Parochial Board, the Medical Superintendent contenting himself by protesting against the patient's removal. He was placed as a single patient, in October 1891, with a farmer in his native parish, and I visited him in November 1891. I failed to obtain any evidence of insanity in his case, and his guardian informed me that he had observed nothing abnormal in either his words or actions. The patient was an industrious and capable farm worker, and the guardian said he was willing to engage him as a farm servant. I conferred with the Medical Officer and advised him to visit the patient more frequently than was required by the statute in order to see if there were recurrent attacks of excitement or of mental confusion. On the 30th of April of this year the Medical Officer certified him as recovered, and since then he has been in the service of his guardian at the usual farm wages of the district. The Parochial Board are strongly of the opinion that this result might have been achieved at least four years ago if the patient's removal had not been strenuously opposed by the Medical Superintendent.

The following case illustrates the obstacles which the Board at times encounter in their efforts to improve the condition of the insane. A. S., a female aged 69, is a member of an insane family, her brother and sister being lunatics. She had been a lunatic for a great number of years when she was certified in January 1892, and intimated to the Board as a single patient. I visited her last summer, and found her living with the insane brother, and reported to the Board that her position and care were most unsatisfactory. The house in which they lived was in a ruinous condition, and its interior presented a picture of misery, filth, and wretchedness. I recommended the Board to order the removal of the patient to the asylum, but this order was frustrated by the Medical Officer, who certified her as insane at the time she was intimated as a single patient, now giving a certificate of sanity. The Board after this had been done had no alternative but to remove her name from the register, and their responsibility as regards this person ceased after the receipt of the certificate of sanity. The conclusion of the case is for the present unsatisfactory, but it is expected that this person will soon again come under the jurisdiction of the Board. Happily such difficulties in dealing with insane persons who are badly cared for are rare.

(2) *Removals from Poor-Roll.*

The removals from the poor-roll during the past year have only been 9. The causes which have led to the withdrawal of relief in these cases were in 4 in-

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stances due to the relatives having become financially able to maintain the patients ; in 2 instances to the removal of the patients to countries outside the jurisdiction of the Board, of whom 1 was taken to England and the other to America ; in 2 instances to the escape of the patients and to their being absent 28 days from the home provided for them, and in 1 instance to the refusal of the parents of a male patient to allow of his removal to a better home and care. The last case is the only instance of the kind in my district during the year. When the Board refuses their sanction to the residence of a patient with parents who are worthless and whose home is one of squalor and wretchedness, and these parents refuse to allow of the patient being satisfactorily provided for elsewhere, there is no alternative for the Parochial Board but to remove his name from the poor-roll. But as I have previously pointed out, the case is not lost sight of. The patient may be visited from time to time, and when interference is practicable, steps are taken to have the patient properly cared for.

### (3) *Removals to Asylums.*

The removals to asylums of pauper lunatics in my district during the past year were 45. This number gives a percentage of 4·4 on the total number (1019) visited during the year. I have investigated the causes which necessitated the removal of these 45 patients to asylums, and they may be summarised as follows :—

25 patients who had been in asylums were found unsuitable for domestic care in private houses, after varying periods of residence in private dwellings.

5 patients, who had never been in asylums, had become unfit for further care in private houses.

7 patients had to be removed to asylums on account of being badly cared for.

5 patients had to be sent to asylums on account of physical disease which required skilled nursing or the resources of an asylum for its proper treatment.

3 patients had to be returned to asylums on account of wandering habits.

Of the 45 patients removed, 34 had been in an asylum and 11 had never been in an asylum.

When a patient is found to be unsuitable for care in a private dwelling there need be no difficulty or delay in returning the patient to the asylum. The guardian can and does give notice to the Inspector of Poor of the parish to which the patient is chargeable, that in his opinion the patient ought to be removed to the asylum, and the grounds for this request are generally given. It is then the duty of the Inspector of Poor to take action which he does by calling upon the Medical Officer to visit and report, and if the Medical Officer confirms the opinion and statements of the guardian removal to an asylum follows. The Inspector of Poor and the Medical Officer can, without waiting for any complaints from the guardian or even in opposition to the wishes of the guardian, take the necessary steps for the removal to an asylum of any patient for whom they are responsible and whom they consider unfit for domestic care. Further, it is the duty of the Deputy-Commissioners to consider the suitability for care in a private dwelling of every patient whom they visit, and if they consider any patient unfit mentally or otherwise, a report to that effect is forwarded to the Board and sanction to the patient's residence in a private dwelling is withdrawn and removal to an asylum ordered. It will therefore be evident that there is ample provision in the Scottish administration of the private dwelling system for the removal to asylums of all patients clearly unsuitable for domestic care. But as I have pointed out in previous reports, there have been patients who at first appeared to be unsuitable, but who after a short time, as a result of the inhibitory influences of domestic life and surroundings, settled down and conformed to the requirements of their new position, and who ultimately proved very suitable for private care.

The following statement shows the periods of residence in private dwellings of the 34 patients who had been removed from asylums and were sent back:—

Under 1 month	1
" 3 months	5
" 6 "	1
" 9 "	4
" 1 year	7
" 2 years	5
" 3 "	1
Over 5 "	8
" 10 "	2

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It will be seen from this statement that 18 patients had to be returned to asylums after less than a year's residence in private dwellings. This fact, no doubt, indicates that there may have been a faulty selection in the patients; but it seems to me better that such failures should occur than that there should be any cessation in placing patients in private dwellings. These unsuitable patients are returned to asylums and no harm is done. It is in some instances only by transferring patients to private dwellings that their suitability or non-suitability for domestic care is demonstrated. The small number of failures does not show that a *stratum* has been reached in our asylums out of which few patients suitable for the private dwelling system are to be obtained; and I remain of opinion that there is among the insane in many of our asylums at the present time a large number who could be safely and properly cared for in private dwellings, and who would be benefited both mentally and physically by the change in the mode of care.

Of those who were returned to asylums after being many years in private dwellings it is necessary to bear in mind that acute symptoms are apt to recur in chronic insanity as they are in chronic bronchitis and many other diseases, and of course when they do occur, the subjects of them require to be returned to the asylum.

#### (4) Deaths.

The chief features of the deaths among the pauper patients in private dwellings in my district during the past year are the low rate of mortality, consumption being the cause of only 1 death, and the absence of any accidental death. Influenza was the cause of death in 4 cases. The number of deaths was 44,—17 males and 27 females—which gives a mortality of 4·3 among the 1019 pauper patients visited during the year. The average age at death among the males was 50, and among the females 57.

The causes of death as certified by the Parochial Medical Officers are stated in the following table:—

##### 1 Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—

(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	4
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	3
(3) Melancholic Exhaustion,	1
(4) Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.,	4
	— 12

##### 2. Thoracic Affections:—

(1) Consumption,	1
(2) Inflammation of Lungs and Bronchi,	6
(3) Heart Disease,	9
	— 16

##### 3 Abdominal Affections:—

(1) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.,	2
(2) Diarrhoea, and Dysentery,	1
	— 3

4. Abscess and Hernia (strangulated),	4
5. Influenza,	4
6. General Debility and Old Age,	5
	— 13

Total, 44



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## ACCIDENTS AND ESCAPES.

I am glad to be able to report that there have been no fatal accidents and no sexual misadventures during the past year in my district.

Only 5 accidents fall to be reported, and they are as follows :—1st, a fracture of the tibia from a fall on the ice ; 2nd, a dislocation of the right shoulder, also from a fall on the ice ; 3rd, fracture of the fibula caused by stepping on a loose stone ; 4th, injury to the right eye, causing its disorganisation, through a blow from a splinter of wood while the patient was chopping sticks ; and 5th, swallowing a fruit stone which stuck in the throat and caused an abscess. Accidents like these occur among the general community ; and the insane in private dwellings, as must be expected, have their share of them as well as their sane neighbours.

There have been 12 escapes, 10 among the male patients and 2 among the females. Two of these patients were secreted by their relatives, and as they had not been found at the end of 28 days, their names were removed from the poor-roll and from the register of the Board. These relatives, knowing that the residence of the patients with them would not be sanctioned, on the ground of their unsuitability as guardians, did not apply for parochial relief on behalf of the patients. Of the remaining 10, 4 are still in private dwellings, and are now doing well ; and 6 were returned to asylums, 3 on account of these wandering tendencies, and 3 on account of mental unfitness for domestic care. Nothing untoward happened to any of these escaped patients while absent.

## REPORT BY DR LAWSON.

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In compliance with the requirements of the Board, I beg to submit a report of the visitation done by me in the course of 1892. The following Table (I.) will show the number and distribution of patients whom I have visited in private dwellings during the year :—

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TABLE I.

COUNTIES VISITED.	Parishes Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.						Number of Patients Visited.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	35	5	7	12	26	44	70	9	6	15	97
Ayr, . . . . .	28	4	4	8	30	33	63	16	49	65	136
Bute, . . . . .	2	3	1	4	11	10	21	8	8	16	41
Caithness, . . . . .	8	.	.	.	30	40	70	.	2	2	72
Elgin, . . . . .	13	4	2	6	13	16	29	8	10	18	53
Fife :—											
Markinch and Kennoway, . . . . .	2	.	1	1	5	6	11	49	108	157	169
Other Parishes, . . . . .	24	6	2	8	4	19	23	80	134	214	245
Inverness, . . . . .	13	.	2	2	31	56	87	8	18	26	115
Kincardine, . . . . .	4	.	.	1	2	5	7	1	8	9	17
Kinross, . . . . .	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	6	6	9
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	8	.	1	1	7	7	14	.	2	2	17
Linlithgow, . . . . .	4	.	.	.	7	8	15	.	.	.	15
Nairn, . . . . .	5	1	.	1	3	7	10	.	.	.	
Orkney, . . . . .	4	1	1	.	12	17	29	.	2	.	33
Perth :—											
Port of Monteith and Aberfoyle . . . . .	2	.	.	2	2	.	2	17	72	89	93
Other Parishes, . . . . .	18	2	.	5	12	18	30	21	29	50	85
Shetland, . . . . .	12	.	.	.	9	27	36	1	1	2	38
Sutherland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	10	14	.	.	.	14
Wigtown, . . . . .	6	1	1	2	12	6	18	.	.	.	20
	191	23	27	55	221	331	552	218	445	673	1280

The above Table shows that in 1892, I visited 1280 pauper and private lunatics in private dwellings situated in 17 of the counties in Scotland. This is the largest number which I have ever visited in the course of one year. The patients who were boarded out, by large urban parishes, in considerable aggregations were twice visited during the year, and in numerous instances, in which doubt existed as to the suitability of the patient for domestic care, or the adequacy of the patient's surroundings, special and repeated visits were paid. The general impression left by the whole visitation was a highly favourable one. With regard to the pauper insane in private dwellings, who constitute about 95 per cent. of all the patients visited by me, I can confidently affirm :— That it has been fully demonstrated that large numbers of carefully selected insane persons can be adequately provided for in the homes of the people, and that this method of dealing with the insane poor, who have ceased to require or who never have required confinement in asylums, is a humane and enlightened one.

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That it is economical to the parishes practising it, and is a considerable source of profit to communities amongst whom sufficient numbers of the insane can find homes.

That amongst such communities it has saved many persons from indigence and some from pauperism, by substituting for decaying industries a method by which respectable persons can earn a certain and steady subsistence.

That the presence of harmless insane persons, even in considerable numbers in a neighbourhood, has in no instance caused discomfort to the general community, but that on the contrary opinions friendly to individual patients and appreciative of the benefits pertaining to the system have often been voluntarily expressed by persons of good standing in such communities.

That, though the number of patients who require to be provided for continues to increase, private dwellings and suitable guardians can readily be obtained for them; and that the additional accommodation which has been procured in recent years, instead of showing any falling off, is of a decidedly higher type, as regards the respectability of the guardians and the comfort of their homes, than that which formerly prevailed.

Such insane persons residing in private dwellings as are supported from private resources are adequately provided for according to their means, and according to their capacity for appreciating the privileges which their circumstances afford.

*Removal of Registered Pauper Lunatics from Private Dwellings to Asylums.*

During the course of 1892, I visited 1225 pauper lunatics in private dwellings. During that time and from the same district, 68 patients who, for varying periods, had been under treatment in private dwellings, were found to be unsuitable for domestic care and were placed or were reinstated in asylums. This number is unusually large. It amounts to 5·5 per cent. calculated on the number visited. For the six years previous to 1892, the corresponding average in the district visited by me was 3·5 per cent., and in that visited by Dr Fraser it was 3·6 per cent. Of late it has been evident that an increasing proportion of the pauper lunatics who have been sent from asylums into private dwellings have been doubtfully suitable for domestic care. This has been more particularly noticeable in the case of patients sent from institutions which for several years have been furnishing considerable numbers of patients for domestic treatment. Sixteen patients were returned to such institutions after having been resident in private dwellings for less than six months. Several of these were under domestic care for less than one month and one patient for less than three weeks. The increase in the number of registered patients who are removed from private dwellings to asylums can be traced to one or other of several causes. The first is that a large proportion of the great recent increase of patients in private dwellings is made up of patients who have previously been treated in asylums. It follows that an increasing number of those who are provided for in private dwellings, are insane persons who have presumably experienced grave mental disturbance. Even though every precaution were taken to see that no such patient was prematurely placed in a private dwelling, liability to relapses, recurrences, and exacerbations must exist amongst them. The mere change of environment, which in some cases may lead to improvement or recovery, may in others be sufficient to throw such patients off their balance. Again, in institutions where the authorities have for some time been systematically selecting patients in asylums for transmission to private dwellings, it is probable that, after the accumulation of the most suitable patients has become exhausted, the removal of patients continues for a time to be carried out to the same extent as formerly, by making trial of patients whose suitability is more or less doubtful. A third reason is that some parochial authorities who have only recently begun to make serious efforts to remove patients suitable for domestic care, and who have therefore had little experience in their selection, have made mistakes which however it only requires experience to avoid. They have occasionally included among patients selected for transference to private dwellings, bed-ridden patients, excitable patients, persons labouring under recurrent mania, and such like. Another cause for the increase of the movement of patients from private dwellings to asylums is that, year after year, an increasing balance is left of patients whose suitability for treatment in private dwellings had been discussed, and who had been left



for a further trial. Thus a larger body is accumulated in private dwellings of patients who at any time may have to be placed or replaced in asylums.

It may appear to be so simple a matter to decide whether or not a pauper lunatic can be safely provided for in a private dwelling, that no difficulty should be experienced in making certain that all the patients in private dwellings are harmless, inoffensive and in all respects suitable. In practice, however, it is found that in this as in all other matters in which deliberation has to pass into action there is proper scope for differences of opinion. In the future, as in the past, therefore, we shall have to deal with two classes of patients in private dwellings; 1st, those, mostly of recent date and mostly drafted from asylums, whose suitability for domestic care and treatment is doubtful, and 2ndly, those whose suitability is unquestionable. The inspection of the first class of patients is largely an inquiry into the personality of the patient, that of the second class is, to a great extent, an examination into the sufficiency of the surroundings. Just as in asylums the closest and most constant watchfulness has to be expended upon patients newly admitted, and upon patients liable to recurrent and other changes, so the greatest amount of attention has to be devoted to the supervision of this less stable minority of the patients in private dwellings. The development of the system of providing for the insane in private dwellings is leading to an increase of cases which call for special watchfulness. But on the other hand that portion of the work of the Visiting Commissioners which has to do with the determination of the suitability or unsuitability of the provision made for patients in private dwellings has by the consolidation of the system become less important. Annual visitation for many years of the same houses and patients and guardians, disclosing an unvarying uniformity of life and conduct, has lessened the need for what may be called routine visitation. The inspection of surroundings has become less necessary. If we mentally isolate the large body of about 1000 patients in private dwellings in my district who may be spoken of as the chronic patients, whose care and guardianship have in most instances been repeatedly scrutinised and approved of and whose mental state undergoes little or no change; and then turn to the annual increment of over 300 new patients each of whom has to be carefully examined, a large proportion of whom have been transmitted from asylums, 20 per cent. of whom may be found to be unfit for domestic care, we have no doubt about the section of the patients upon whom the largest amount of attention should be concentrated. The probationary and unstable minority require the greatest amount of individual attention, not only in their own interests, but in the interest of the communities amongst whom they are placed; of the patients who occupy the same dwellings; and of the system which renders their treatment in private dwellings possible. It would militate against the usefulness of this system, if an injudicious selection of patients sent from asylums into private dwellings were not counterbalanced by a careful weeding out of patients whose removal from private dwellings to asylums is necessary and proper.

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### *Visitation of Counties.*

The visitation of the County of Aberdeen was, as usual, satisfactory, and led to the confirmation of an opinion already expressed, that one of the best features of the treatment of the insane in private dwellings is admirably illustrated in this county. The patients enter largely into association with their guardians, and share with them a life into which abundance and cheerfulness enter largely. The removal of patients from institutions to private dwellings continues to be practised with zeal by the two parishes into which the City of Aberdeen is divided. Several highly superior houses have been found in a new district for pauper lunatics chargeable to St Nicholas Parish. Since May 1889, when only 1 pauper lunatic chargeable to Old Machar Parish was provided for in a private dwelling, a considerable number have benefited by such treatment. On May 14, 1892, the number in private dwellings was 17. A striking proportion of recoveries has occurred amongst patients who had been for a considerable time in institutions before being sent to private dwellings in Aberdeenshire. The Committee of the Parochial Board of Old Machar which takes an active interest in the welfare of the patients in private dwellings, estimates that a saving of fully £500 has been effected during the past 4

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years, by the adoption of the domestic system, and through their convener the members report that they are 'unanimously of opinion that the boarding-out system is of real advantage to the patients and to the rate-payers, and they trust that their successors in office will continue a policy which has been attended with so many excellent results.'

The visitation of the County of Ayr was not attended by many special features of interest. The patients were found to be admirably provided for, and some pauper lunatics who had been recently sent from the asylum were found in excellent farmhouses.

A patient was withdrawn from the aggregation at Ballantrae whose increasing liability to cutbreaks of excitement necessitated her removal to the asylum.

In the County of Bute the number of resident pauper lunatics is undergoing gradual diminution,—the removals by death and recovery not being counterbalanced by readmissions. This is due to the restrictions on the placing of patients in houses in the Isle of Arran. It is highly proper that this restriction should continue, as Arran is, in the summer months, so crowded with visitors and tourists that the comfort of the patients becomes only a secondary consideration with many of their guardians.

Of late the provision made for pauper lunatics in private dwellings in Caithness, especially those chargeable to the Parish of Wick, has greatly improved. This is partly due to more generous administration and partly to the greatly improved sanitation of the Town of Wick. A few patients, one of whom is a girl exceedingly liable to the risk of becoming pregnant, have found excellent homes in the Island of Stroma in the Pentland Firth. In the large Parish of Latheron, where there are a considerable number of insane persons living with their relatives or with strangers, great liberality and efficiency are exercised in dealing with them.

In the County of Elgin, more especially in the neighbourhood of the county town, the method of dealing with pauper lunatics in rural dwellings can be studied with great advantage. On finishing my visitation of the patients in the Parish of Elgin, I was able to report as follows :—'The general standard of the Elgin houses (where patients reside) is decidedly high. I doubt whether there is such a large proportion of very admirable homes for patients in any other parish. This is due partly to the kindly nature of the numerous people who have small holdings in the landward part of the parish; and largely to the personal interest which the Inspector of Poor takes in the patients, and the complete knowledge he has of the sane and insane members of the community. Great success in boarding-out pauper lunatics can be attained in parishes which are populous enough to yield a number of patients sufficiently large to form a small aggregation, for which the Inspector of Poor never ceases to feel responsible; and still not so large but that he can command much information about the character and circumstances of both the patients and their guardians.'

Fife continues to be the county to which the largest number of pauper lunatics are consigned for domestic care and treatment. The large number of small villages contained in the county, the substitution of factories for looms, the fair proportion of small holdings and the thrifty homely character of the people make it inherently suitable for the reception and treatment of large numbers of patients. Its proximity to many populous towns and cities leads to its resources being readily utilised. There are now more than 400 pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings in this county. The payments made for the maintenance of these will amount to an annual sum of nearly £7000. In addition to this, a large sum is spent in the county in providing medical visitation, and supplying numerous articles of clothing.

The risk of permitting aggregations to become too close and numerous in this county has been averted. When it was observed that the Parishes of Kennoway and Markinch were being singled out as forming a limited area into which patients from all parts were being sent, notice was given that a restriction would be placed on the granting of the sanction which enabled patients to be placed in these parishes.

It was pointed out that other places in the county were equally suitable for the reception of harmless lunatics and that an attempt should be made to utilise these. The result is that, while, in 1889, there were visited, in the Parishes of Kennoway and Markinch, nearly as many patients as resided in all the other parishes in the county; the corresponding numbers of 1892 show that



the patients have slightly diminished in Markinch and Kennoway, and have largely increased in the other parishes of the county. The numbers are

	1889	1892
In Markinch and Kennoway,	174	168
In other parishes in Fife,	182	237

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The pauper lunatics boarded in Fife are widely scattered over the county, from the village of Saline in the West to St Andrews in the East. I do not find that the gradually increasing number of patients in the county gives rise to any complaints amongst the sane community. In fact, in some places where, a year or two ago, there was a tendency to complain of the presence of pauper lunatics belonging to other parishes the tone of feeling has become quite favourable to the patients. In A. for instance, W. G., a pauper lunatic, is one of the most popular men in the town. He makes himself useful in the day-time, and in the evening sings to his companions and his guardian's family and others. The other patients numbering between 20 or 30 are not so widely, but, still, favourably known. The prevention of too large and close aggregations is a great means of preventing public discontent, but in this community, as in several others, a still greater danger has arisen from the locating of patients in private dwellings who were conspicuously insane and who attracted public attention by their insane conduct. Notwithstanding repeated cautions about the danger of sending any but very quiet patients to this parish, I had occasion this year to report upon 3 patients who had been placed in neighbouring private dwellings, whose conduct and talk and liability to violence were such as to render them quite unfit for residence in any household. Two of these patients were in specially licensed houses, and one was placed under an utterly inexperienced guardian. These were conditions which made their presence additionally objectionable. The General Board grant special licences by which 2 to 4 patients may be admitted into a private dwelling. These patients usually acquire some of the mutual attachment which characterises all small communities, and I think that when vacancies occur in specially licensed houses, the Inspectors of Poor and the Medical Authorities should bear in mind that such houses are not small asylums where each patient can be sent to an apartment appropriate to her state; but private houses where intimate association with members of a household is desired, and where all the patients are meant to associate with each other, and with the guardian. In sending new patients to such houses they should remember the habits and dispositions of those who are already in possession and not run the risk of breaking up a happy company by thrusting into it a guest who could not but be unwelcome. The specially licensed house into which M. M.F. had been sent has for several years been a very quiet homely place, where the patients appeared to be happy in each other's company. The introduction of M. M.F. made a profound change. She was a noisy, vociferating woman who used very offensive language, and caused discomfort in the house. She had twice tried to run away. The other patients complained of the annoyance caused by her frequent use of violent and vituperative language. Several of the neighbours talked about her as being noisy and troublesome. Before she arrived Mrs H's specially licensed house, containing 3 patients, was as quiet and homely as any private dwelling could be. The presence of M. M.F. in it has caused such a commotion that patients who were doing well may be thrown into a relapse by it.

A corresponding note was made about R.G. or F. She was sent into a specially licensed house where everything had been going smoothly, and, immediately, the whole of the arrangements of the household had to be made subservient to her pleasure. The interests of the other patients had to give way to the whims and threats of a woman whose active insanity needed the resources of an asylum. The third patient referred to, who had insane delusions leading to sudden acts of violence, was placed under a quite inexperienced guardian. I doubt whether she should have been removed from the asylum, but it is certain that the only chance of her being successfully treated in a private dwelling was to place her under the care of someone who had had previous dealings with the insane. The guardian who took charge of her, an elderly, kindly woman, could have provided an excellent home for a quiet harmless



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person, to their great mutual benefit; but it is doubtful, whether she will be tempted to try another patient after her experience with H. J.\*

After an interval of several years, during which the County of Inverness has been visited by my colleague, Dr Fraser, I resumed the inspection of it. The number of patients in private dwellings had in the meantime increased by about 10 per cent. The great energy which has been displayed by the parochial authorities of the Parish of Inverness, in boarding out pauper lunatics, has resulted in placing this parish almost, if not altogether, at the head of the list of those which have adopted the system with marked success. It cannot be said that the Parish of Inverness has had fewer difficulties to contend with than other parishes have had in withdrawing from asylums those of their patients who seemed not to require a continuance of treatment in an institution. The Parish of Inverness has the advantage of being able to locate a very large proportion of its pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the parish itself. This, as I have pointed out in the case of Elgin, gives compactness to the community of patients and enables the Inspector of Poor to deal with guardians whom in most cases he knows personally and even intimately. The effect of this advantage as it bears upon the choice of efficient guardians and the maintenance of steady supervision by the parochial authorities is evident. One result of this prolonged activity in carrying out the transmission of pauper lunatics to private dwellings is that, of the patients chargeable to the Parish of Inverness, almost as many are resident in private dwellings as in asylums. That a comparison in this respect may be instituted between Inverness and other large parishes I append a table, recently compiled, which shows the distribution as to residence of the pauper lunatics chargeable to the following parishes:—

	In Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Inverness, . . . . .	56	0	49
2. Edinburgh (City), . . . . .	88	74	63
3. Dundee, . . . . .	235	176	110
4. Barony, . . . . .	587	0	134
5. Old Machar, . . . . .	49	45	17

Not only is the number of guardians and homes which are obtainable in the Parish of Inverness large, but the dwellings and the character of the guardians are of a superior type. I have often observed that, other things being equal, more sympathetic and kindlier guardians are to be found amongst country people than amongst villagers or townspeople, and that, of all rural guardians, the Celt, when he or she has been drilled into or naturally possesses habits of cleanliness and tidiness, is undoubtedly the best guardian of the insane in private dwellings.

The nature of the life which is led in the Highlands ensures the frequent or constant association of guardian and patient; and a greater intimacy is favoured between guardian and patient by the greater approachableness and imaginativeness of the highland people as compared with the somewhat hard and distant bearing of the people living in more southern parts.

During my visitation of the Parish of Inverness I was accosted by a young person who informed me that she was in a situation in the South, that I had several times visited her as a patient in the house which I had just left, and that, before coming to the house as a patient she had been quite unknown to the guardian; but that, during her residence and after her recovery, they had become so greatly attached to each other that she always returned to what she considered her old home to spend her holidays.

In the County of Inverness, generally, the care of the patients is efficient and their comfort well provided for. In all parts of the county the action of the officials is kindly and considerate and the views of the Parochial Boards are generous.

In Kincardine the number of patients in private dwellings is small, but they are admirably attended to. I think much more could be done than has hitherto been attempted in boarding out patients in this county. It is very readily reached from such cities and towns as Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, &c.

In Kinross-shire there are, on the shores of Lochleven, a few patients chargeable to Dunfermline. The most lamentable occurrence in connection with

\* The three patients above referred to have, by the Board's intervention, been removed to asylums.

this year's visitation took place in the case of one of them, early in the year. The patient was a young, very repulsive imbecile girl. She had had a notoriously bad bringing up. Her mother was a hawker and she usually took her daughter with her during her tramps through the country. The mother was frequently intoxicated. In order to prevent the great risk of M. A. S. becoming pregnant or otherwise suffering from neglect and privation it was thought advisable to place her under the care of a man and his wife advanced in life. She was in their house for several years and was doing well; when in June 1892, she was found to be pregnant, and, shortly afterwards, her confinement was followed by her death. Immediate and searching investigations were made both by the General Board and by the Procurator-Fiscal, but no evidence could be obtained such as would ensure a conviction for criminal assault. Prolonged inquiries showed that the guardians had been less watchful than they should have been. Their special license was at once cancelled and their second patient placed in a neighbouring dwelling. This is the 3rd or at most, the 4th case during 14 years of the occurrence of pregnancy in a patient in a district which was being visited by me.

Previous to the occurrence of this sad event, I had drawn up a list of all the female patients then in private dwellings in my district, who were or had been regarded as objects of solicitude on account of their liability to become pregnant. The list contained 105 names or nearly a fourth of all the female paupers who fell to be visited. On that list were several names such as those of C. B., Parish of W., J. P., Parish of U., E. B., Parish of K., all of whom had been the subjects of prolonged correspondence, aiming at their removal to conditions which would lessen the danger of their becoming pregnant. In all these cases and many more, the action of the Board has been successful. In the case of E. B., which I at the time regarded as one in which very great risk existed, on account of her good looks and pleasing, simple disposition it would have been unjustifiable, on the ground of such a small measure of mental incapacity as she manifested, to place and retain her for a long term of years in the asylum. The precautions taken for her protection, however, have been proved to be adequate, and for many years she has shared in all the benefits of domestic life and has made herself useful in the nursery and in the household. J. P. had a similar history. At first it was thought that her removal to an asylum would be necessary, as she had a smaller share of intelligence than the patient already alluded to, and was amongst people who could not so well be trusted to protect her from risk. The protestations and promises of her friends, however, prevailed, and hitherto her conduct has justified the decision to allow her to remain in a private dwelling.

When women who are imbecile show thoroughly bad sexual propensities, such as are manifested in talk, or posture, or behaviour, their removal to the asylum is a prudent act, and is generally practicable without much difficulty. The difficult cases to deal with are those in which there is no grossness and no talk about men, but, rather a modest coyness, and a general bearing which conveys the impression that the weakness which impairs the intelligence of the patient does not extend to the affective part of her nature. One cannot as a rule advocate the removal and prolonged detention of such women in asylums on the mere ground of slight mental weakness combined with the fear that they may some day be the victims of frailty or of evil design. We have to guard against such risks as much as is possible; and we may feel assured that, failing the protection which the regulations of the General Board provide for persons of this class (for many of whom removal to an asylum is not an alternative course), their liability to danger and error would be greatly increased.

In Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow and Nairn, nothing in the condition or circumstances of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings called for special notice.

The visitation of Orkney brought up for consideration 3 cases of interest. The first was that of J. S. in the Parish of R. whose condition has for several years been regarded as unsatisfactory. Her relatives had stood in the way of any ameliorative action which was suggested. The persistent action of the General Board at last led to her removal from the house of her relatives, and when I visited her in her new home I found that her mental and bodily condition, and her surroundings had been vastly improved. I was able to report about her that 'the contrast between her former and her present appearance,

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'and between the squalor of her old and the comfort of her new home was 'highly gratifying and is a source of credit to the Parochial Board whose later 'action in the case has been characterised by great forbearance and liberality.' The 2nd case was that of a woman 82 years of age, who, during recent years, as was to be expected, had shown signs of mental decay. Neglect by her neighbours led to her becoming so completely deranged that the parochial authorities had to take steps for her safety. At first she was placed in the poorhouse, but she showed such signs of senile mania that she had before long to be removed. She was placed in the house of a sensible, kindly guardian, and when I saw her she had become comparatively calm, and, in conversation, she showed striking keenness of intellect and integrity of the special senses. Still she had nocturnal hallucinations such as had at an earlier date caused her to act with violence and to endanger her own life. Her case was of interest as it raised the question, which every now and then occurs, whether people who are simply in their dotage and who would not formerly have been placed on the register of the Board are now reported to us as pauper lunatics. My conclusion as to this case was that under any circumstances, and at any time the symptoms shown by her would have had to be dealt with as those of a decidedly insane person, whether with or without the cognisance of the General Board. The 3rd case was that of T. S. whose symptoms were of a hypochondriacal nature and whose actual insanity was open to doubt. The feeling which had prevailed in the neighbourhood, that he was more crafty than deranged, had led to his being subjected to considerable privation. This led to great physical deterioration and an intensification of his mental symptoms. When I saw him he had greatly improved physically, and there was reason to hope that the mental perversion which he continued to manifest, might be removed under a more generous regimen than that to which he had been accustomed.

After the completion of my visitation of Shetland, I was able to report to the Board that the condition of the patients there, as regards domestic comfort and efficient guardianship, was much more satisfactory than I had ever before found it, that partly on account of the much greater facilities for the conveyance of patients to the asylum, there are fewer patients in private dwellings, whose suitability for such treatment is open to doubt, than there used to be; and that a large proportion of the patients which are being dealt with in Shetland, realise to the full extent that comfort in their homes, abundance of substantial plain food, complete liberty of action, and, in a special degree, that unbroken association with the families amongst whom they reside, which the promoters of the system of dealing with the insane in private dwellings desiderated. Attention was drawn to the fact that medical supervision over the patients residing in Shetland could now be, and was to a great extent being, carried out in the same manner, and with the same regularity as in all parts of the south country. Not very many years ago, two or at most three doctors divided amongst them the onerous task of providing medical and surgical attendance upon the whole of the population of Shetland. There are now 14 medical men in the Shetland Isles, and they are so well distributed amongst the islands, that they are readily available for professional purposes. The increased amount of medical visitation of the insane in private dwellings has had excellent results, as the visits of the chairmen and members of the Parochial Boards, which were, under certain conditions, accepted as a substitute for those elsewhere paid by medical officers, did not carry equal weight with guardians, patients, or Parochial Boards.

In summarising the results of my last visitation of Orkney and Shetland I reported as follows:—

'I can say with certainty that a great change for the better has occurred in 'recent years in the condition and circumstances of the pauper lunatics in 'private dwellings in these islands. This was well expressed to me by a prominent merchant in Shetland. "When," he said, "I used in my younger days "to have to take the Commissioner to the houses of the insane poor, I felt "ashamed at such an exhibition of dirt and misery, but now the pauper "lunatics in private dwellings are all in a sense well off, and are all provided "with substantial clothing and placed in comfortable homes."

In the County of Perth the condition of the insane in private dwellings was found to have undergone little change. The aggregations at Gartmore and Scone as well as that at Wolfhill do not undergo any such increase as would inconvenience the public. The first two villages are admirably adapted for



boarding-out. They are sunny and cheerful and stand in the midst of beautiful surroundings. Wolfhill is a less pleasing place of residence, but even there about a dozen patients find comfortable homes amongst a substantial rural community.

In the County of Sutherland there are at present several young female patients who on account of the carelessness of their parents are exposed to greater risks than they ought to run. These patients have been the subjects of prolonged interviews and correspondence with the local officials, and it is hoped that an improvement in their condition will be effected before next visitation.

The paupers in private dwellings in the County of Wigtown, though in many cases living under somewhat poor conditions are remarkably kindly treated and well attended to. As it happens there is a large proportion of patients at present in this county who are attended to with more than usual care. This statement applies particularly to A. R., a helpless imbecile who has for many years been under the guardianship of a devoted sister, and to H. M'G. and J. M'G. whose sister, influenced by the dying request of her mother, left her situation as housekeeper in the mansion of a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood to devote herself to the guardianship of her brothers, of whom one is helpless and depraved in his habits and the other incapacitated through dementia.

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### Removals and Admissions.

	Recovered		Removed from Roll.		Died.		To Asylum.		Total.	Admitted.	Balance.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen, . . . . .	2.	1	1	.	6	2	5	.	17	24	+ 7
Ayr, . . . . .	2.	2	.	.	3	2	3	2	14	43	+ 29
Bute, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	3	4	+ 1
Caithness, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	7	+ 4
Elgin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	3	4	+ 1
Fife, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	4	6	14	18	44	124	+ 80
Inverness, . . . . .	.	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	20	33	+ 13
Kincardine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	0	- 3
Kinross, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1	- 1
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	- 1
Nairn, . . . . .	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	+ 1
Orkney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	+ 5
Perth, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	3	5	1	8	18	41	+ 23
Shetland, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	3	3	3	.	10	6	- 4
Wigtown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	+ 1
Sutherland, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	+ 2
Total, . . . . .	4	13	4	3	23	31	34	34	146	304	158

Of the patients removed to asylums one had been resident in a private dwelling for 14 years, another for 10 years, one for 9 years, one for 8 years, four for 7 years and two for 6 years. The remainder had been under domestic treatment for shorter periods ranging from 14 days to 6 years. In 26 cases the removal was effected in consequence of liability to excitement or to such impulsiveness and irritability as rendered the patients unfit for treatment in private dwellings. Some of these patients such as J. R., Parish of U. and W. C. C., Parish of K. were young men who had outgrown their suitability for treatment at home, and M. K., Parish of A. was a young woman to whom the same description applies. Perhaps after a short term of treatment in asylums these patients will be again fit for removal into private dwellings under guardians who will have more control over them, and who may be more conveniently located than the parents with whom they resided had been. Six of the removals were necessitated by the depraved habits of the patients. In all these cases the degradation was shown from the very beginning of the patients' residence in private dwellings. I again repeat that it is improper to send such patients into private dwellings, where sufficient appliances, and bedding, and privacy do not exist for dealing with persons who are habitually unclean. They harass their guardians, and, when residing in specially licensed houses, they cause great annoyance to their fellow patients. Four of the patients removed to asylums were so replaced on account of their addiction to wandering; three were removed on account of a combination of mental and physical conditions

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Lawson.

which made their removal to institutions desirable, and one on account of his intractable disposition which required more decided control than it was desirable to exercise in a private dwelling. The remainder were placed in asylums on account of various forms of unsuitability for domestic care which had been manifested by them. In a considerable number of those composing this group the unsuitability was recognised at no long period after their removal from asylums into private dwellings, and in some instances before they had been visited by the Deputy Commissioner.

*Causes of Death.*

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—	M.	F.
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	3	7
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, . . . . .	2	1
(3) Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion, . . . . .	...	...
(4) Organic Diseases of the Brain, Tumours, &c., . . . . .	...	2
2. Thoracic Affections :—		
(1) Consumption, . . . . .	...	...
(2) Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . . .	4	9
(3) Diseases of the Heart, . . . . .	5	3
3. Abdominal Affections :—		
(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, &c., . . . . .	1	...
(2) Diseases of Liver, Kidneys, &c., . . . . .	2	1
(3) Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c., . . . . .	...	1
(4) Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c., . . . . .	2	3
(5) Accidents, . . . . .	1	...
(6) General Debility and Old Age, . . . . .	4	5
	24	32

## PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS

During the past year I visited 55 patients of this class, of whom 28 were male and 27 female. Their condition of life varied from little above pauperism to a state of opulence. All were well provided for according to their resources, and were under such treatment as their various forms of derangement or impairment required.

## APPENDIX D.

REFERENCE TO THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY AS TO A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DISTRICT BOARD OF LUNACY FOR ABERDEENSHIRE, AND THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM OF ABERDEEN, REGARDING THE RATE OF BOARD FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 27th September 1892.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith the enclosed Extract Minute of the Board of the 21st instant, containing their deliverance in the reference to them regarding the rate of board to be charged for pauper lunatics in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

I am also directed to send herewith a Memorandum relating to the Reference. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. W. L. SPENCE,  
Secretary.

William Carnie, Esq.,  
Treasurer to the Royal Lunatic Asylum,  
27 Exchange Street, Aberdeen.

*Minute of the General Board of Lunacy of 21st September 1892.*

The Board having considered the difference which has arisen between the Aberdeen District Lunacy Board and the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, as to the rate to be charged by the Directors of the Asylum for pauper lunatics belonging to parishes in the Aberdeen Lunacy District, find unanimously that the sum of £32 sterling per annum is a reasonable rate to be paid by the several Parochial Boards in the Aberdeen Lunacy District to the Directors of the Asylum for each pauper lunatic belonging to them who is maintained in the asylum, and the Board decide, in virtue of the powers conferred by Section 59 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 71, that the said rate of £32 sterling per annum shall be paid for each such pauper lunatic so maintained, and that this shall be the rate of payment until the Aberdeen District Lunacy Board or the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum (failing their hereafter agreeing to an alteration of the said rate of £32 sterling per annum) shall again submit the matter as a difference to be decided by the Board.

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
Secretary.

*Memorandum appended to Minute.*

EDINBURGH, 21st September 1892.

1. The rates of board payable for pauper lunatics belonging to parishes in the county of Aberdeen, which forms the Aberdeen Lunacy District, have been paid, since the year 1878, in accordance with a Minute of Agreement between the President and Managers of the Infirmary of Aberdeen and the Aberdeen District Board of Lunacy made in the year 1878. In that agreement the District Board agreed to pay at the rate of £28 per annum for each



pauper lunatic, or such other sum as the two contracting parties shall, with the approval of the General Board of Lunacy, from time to time mutually determine. In the year 1887, in accordance with the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum Act, 1887, this obligation of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary passed over to the Corporation of the Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen.

2. The rates that have been paid since the date of the agreement have been as follows :—

In the Year	1878,	£28	0	0
"	1879,	26	10	0
"	1880,	26	10	0
"	1881,	26	10	0
"	1882,	26	10	0
"	1883,	26	0	0
"	1884,	26	0	0
"	1885,	26	0	0
"	1886,	26	0	0
"	1887,	26	0	0
"	1888,	26	0	0
"	1889,	26	0	0
"	1890,	26	0	0
"	1891,	26	0	0

In the statutory Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy, it has been repeatedly represented to the Directors of the Asylum that considerable alterations and additions were necessary to bring the portion of the asylum buildings, used for the accommodation of pauper patients, into a state which would make them suitable for the efficient treatment of the patients. After several conferences with the Commissioners, the Directors, in the year 1891, appointed a Committee to visit similar institutions in Scotland and England, so that they might arrive at an opinion as to what was required to place the asylum in a satisfactory position. Following upon the report of this Committee, the Directors obtained plans showing the way in which the required alterations and additions could be made. These plans were adopted by the Directors, and received the approval of the General Board of Lunacy.

3. In consequence of the antiquated character of the present buildings, and the inadequacy of the accommodation for the number of asylum inmates, it was found that the alterations and additions would involve a very large expenditure of money, £50,000 being what the Directors found it would be necessary to provide. In these circumstances they represented to the District Board of Lunacy that the rate of board for pauper lunatics would have to be raised from £26 per annum to £32 per annum. The present reference to the General Board is in consequence of the refusal of the District Board to agree to the rate being thus raised. In the letter from the Treasurer of the Royal Asylum, the General Board was informed that, after consultation between the Directors and the District Board, the District Board had resolved not to agree to a higher rate than £30 per patient, and an appeal in terms of the 59th Section of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was made for the decision of the General Board.

4. Correspondence between the two Aberdeen Boards and the General Board followed the intimation of the appeal, and on the 3rd August 1892 the Secretary to the Board wrote to each of the Aberdeen Boards enquiring whether they desired an interview with the Board, or to submit any further papers before the Board proceeded to decide the question. In reply to this letter neither the District Board nor the Asylum Directors expressed a wish for an interview, or a desire to submit further papers, and the Board therefore proceeded to arrive at a final decision. The reference to the General Board has been under consideration by the Board at their meetings on 22nd January, 5th February, 6th and 20th May, 1st and 15th July, 3rd and 19th August, and 2nd and 21st September 1892.

5. The General Board have taken into consideration :—

- (1) A Letter from the Treasurer of the Royal Asylum, dated 11th January 1892, stating the reasons why the Directors consider it necessary to raise the rate of board for pauper lunatics to £32 per annum.

- (2) A Report, dated 11th November 1891, by Mr George G. Whyte, Auditor to the Directors of the Asylum, showing the estimated increased expenditure in working the institution, should the proposed alterations be carried out, and the amount of money required to be provided annually to pay interest, and to liquidate in thirty years the debt which the directors will have to incur.
- (3) Supplementary Report, dated 25th November 1891, by Mr George G. Whyte, to the Directors of the Asylum, regarding the estimated increased expenditure in working the institution.
- (4) Letter from the Clerk to the Aberdeen District Lunacy Board, dated 22nd April 1892, enclosing statement of explanations desired by the District Lunacy Board from the Directors of the Aberdeen Asylum.
- (5) Statement, dated June 1892, by the Aberdeen District Lunacy Board, relating to the increase of charge from £26 to £32 now proposed for pauper lunatics in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum.
- (6) The rates of board charged by other Royal Asylums for pauper lunatics belonging to the parishes in the Districts in which these asylums are situated.
- (7) The actual cost of maintenance, and the actual cost of asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics in District Asylums.
- (8) The estimated cost of maintenance and asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics in Parochial Asylums.

T. W. L. SPENCE,  
*Secretary.*









# THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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